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62.61

Your Garden Year

1923



Edward T. Bromfield Seed Co.
GARDEN CITY - NEW YORK

Where to Find What You Want

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Suggestions for Ordering

We do a strictly "cash with order" business.

Remittances may be made at our risk by either express or post office money order, draft, or personal check. For very small amounts postage stamps will be accepted, preferably in the two-cent denomination.

Name and Address should always be written as plainly as possible, and should be entered on the Order Sheet before the order itself is made out. Many nameless orders reach us in the course of a season, causing deplorable delays beyond our control.

The Order sheet is enclosed for your convenience, to enable you to make out your order in the shortest possible time. It would be appreciated if you would list the items in the same consecutive order in which they are offered in the catalogue. This, however, is not essential. It is sufficient to order by numbers only. Kindly keep a copy of your orders.

We deliver postpaid at the prices quoted in this catalog. We will deliver to your door any of the seeds (packet, ounce, or pound), bulbs, or plants offered herein. All larger quantities where marked "By Express" means the purchaser pays the freight or express charges. All prices are subject to change without notice and we reserve the right to decline any order and return the money to the person ordering.

Mistakes. While we take great personal pride to see that every order is executed in such a manner as to create satisfaction to the customer and cause him to come back for more, we find that, in the rush of the busy season, an error is apt to creep here and there. Please feel that we will consider it a distinct privilege to be afforded the opportunity to rectify any errors that may occur. We will gladly make good where we have failed.

Order Now! Order Early—

You will protect yourself by ordering early and at the same time we can give you better service if you order during January or February.

The majority of people order their seeds during March and the big rush comes on us all at one time.

Help us to give you better service by ordering early.

Your Garden Year

1923 EDITION

Our New Celebrated Delphinium Seed

Popularly called Hardy Larkspur

1322 Special Delphinium

50c per packet \$5.00 per oz.

THIS is probably the finest Delphinium Seed for sale today. It is taken from only the choicest Spikes from a bed of exhibition plants, and there is only a limited amount available. Delphinium has rightly been called The Monarch of the Garden because of its unusual merit, stateliness in appearance, beauty in form and coloring.

The stately Spikes grow from four to six feet tall and should be cut back immediately after blooming, then a second crop of smaller shoots will appear in August. Delphinium plants should never be allowed to remain longer than three years without being separated and replanted. If this is not done, they become too crowded and will not bloom. This should be done in the Spring. Delphiniums like a rich soil and a sunny position and will do better if they have some protection from the North Winds.

How to Grow Delphinium from Seed

We suggest the following satisfactory method for planting: plant the seed about one quarter of an inch deep in boxes or pots placed in a sunny window in the house in the late Winter, or plant in a seed bed or out of doors any time from garden making time "after all danger of frost is past" until late Summer. The seedlings are sturdy but should have a covering of leaves for the Winter. They may be transplanted to their permanent places in the Spring.

Other Delphinium Seed may be found on page forty-one 41.

Edward T. Bromfield Seed Co.
GARDEN CITY - NEW YORK



BROMFIELD'S NEW DELPHINIUMS

Edward T. Bromfield Seed Co. GARDEN CITY N.Y.

One of the Prettiest New Everlasting Flowers

Acroclinium

1409—New Everlasting Sunset packet 10¢

Besides being one of the prettiest Everlasting flowers, it is one of the earliest annuals to bloom, flowering within six weeks from the time of sowing. It is a beautiful shell pink with a lovely yellow center, excellent for borders and has a great added advantage in that it can be dried for the Winter.

For other Everlasting and Straw flowers and how to preserve them for the Winter, see Helichrysum page 43.

Giant Corn Flower Centaurea Americana

Although the lavender shade of this flower has been very popular, we are delighted to offer this year the White Americana, one of the most useful annuals growing two and one-half feet high with large thistle-like flowers which are particularly good cut flowers as they will keep a long while in the house.

1186—White Americana packet 25¢

1184—Lavender Americana packet 10¢

One packet of each of the above for 30c

Blue Lace Flower

When you look in the florists' shop on Fifth Avenue and see that charming blue flower resembling Queen Ann lace we can hear you exclaim, "How perfectly lovely." It is the blue lace flower an annual that is easily grown out of doors. Plant the seed in May in rows and thin out so that each plant has about four inch space. It takes about two weeks for the seed to germinate. Do not plant too deep, barely cover with soil. The more this plant is cut the more it will bloom and makes a wonderful table decoration.

2100—Blue Lace Flower packet 20¢

Everlasting Peas

Lathyrus Latifolius

A charming climber for covering trellises, arbors, fences, tennis court enclosures, etc., hardy Perennial covered with clusters of flowers resembling the Sweet Pea. It is sometimes called Hardy Sweet Pea.

2200—Hardy Sweet Pea packet 15¢

Clarkia Elegans

An exquisite annual that should be better known, Rosette-like flowers set close to the stem, the blooms are double and most showy. Flower stems attain a length of eighteen inches, splendid for table decorations.

2450—Clarkia, Deep Rose packet 15¢

2451—Clarkia, Salmon Pink packet 15¢

2452—Clarkia, Mixed packet 15¢

2453—Collection one packet of each of the above (3 pkts.) 30¢

Seed Service of an Unusual Kind

Bromfield's New Zinnias for 1923

In soft Pastel Shades

This year we are offering the new Dahlia flowered Zinnia which we believe will please the most critical eye and increase the popularity of this beautiful flower. It is extremely hard to describe the beautiful colorings in these Zinnias, as they come in soft pastel shades such as pleasing Apricot, Delicate Primrose, Golden Rose, as well as some of the stronger and more vivid colors. Be sure to plant some of these this year. Other Zinnias of unusual merit will be found on page 56.

1999—Special Zinnia Mixture
packet 20¢, 3 pkt. 50¢

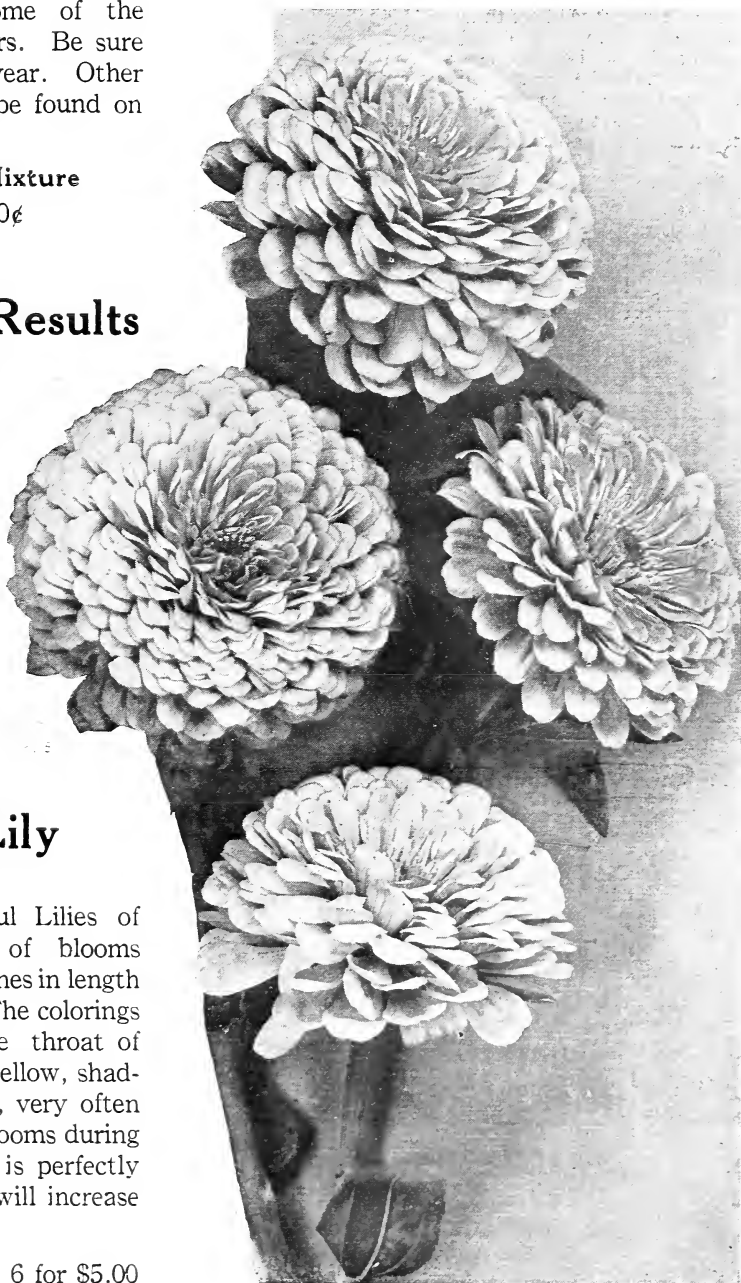
How to Get Best Results from Lilies

Plant your Lilies deep enough from four to six inches. Put one inch of sand at the bottom of a hole, then place in your bulb and cover it with sand. Do not use manure underneath Lily bulbs. The best way to feed Lilies is to give them an application of sheep manure once a month dug in from the top.

New Royal Lily Regale

One of the most beautiful Lilies of unusual colorings, clusters of blooms measuring from four to six inches in length and have a sweet fragrance. The colorings are most beautiful, inside the throat of the flowers is bright canarie yellow, shading toward white at the edges, very often there is suffusion of pink. Blooms during July and August. This Lily is perfectly hardy, after once planted, it will increase with each succeeding year.

3100—\$1.00 each, 3 for \$2.70, 6 for \$5.00





Edward T. Bromfield Seed Co.

GARDEN CITY N.Y.



Our Wonderful Surplus Offer

Several dollars worth of seeds, bulbs, etc., for \$1.00

EVERY Seedsmen has to grow or import large quantities of seeds, bulbs, and in fact everything in his catalog and generally more than enough to make sure not to run short, so we are going to take our surplus and offer it to you as a collection, giving you many times the catalog value. Sometimes we put in a Dahlia bulb that sells for more than the price of the collection itself, but we would rather have you share some of our profits with us and this is the way we are giving you the opportunity.

We cannot send out these surplus collections until April or May and they will be entirely our own selection, but it will be better for you to send in your order at the time you send your regular order in, as these surplus collections will be sent out in the order in which they are received by us, so if you are among the early ones, you will receive yours among the first. You can send us one, two, or five dollars, according to how much you may want. Be sure and state if you want vegetable surplus collection or flower surplus collection, or both. We strongly advise our customers to take advantage of this generous offer, as we know they will be greatly pleased and it will come to them as an extra dividend.

Vegetables

9101—Vegetable Surplus Collection	\$1.00
9102—Vegetable Surplus Collection	2.00
9105—Vegetable Surplus Collection	5.00

Flowers

9201—Flower Surplus Collection	\$1.00
9202—Flower Surplus Collection	2.00
9205—Flower Surplus Collection	5.00

Bromfield's Dependable Farm Seed

We sell the finest grade thoroughly re cleaned seed, even though the first cost is a little higher, it is much cheaper than light chaffy poor grades sold at lower prices.

Larger quantities of one hundred pounds or more will be given lower prices. We can supply you with nearly everything you need for the farm. Write and let us know what you want and we will quote you attractive prices for the highest grade goods. All farm seed will be sent at purchasers' expense, F. O. B. New York City.

Quantities of ten lbs. or more at the following prices:

Timothy	13¢ per lb.
Kentucky Blue Grass	40¢ per lb.
Canadian Blue Grass	35¢ per lb.
English Rye Grass	20¢ per lb.
Italian Rye Grass	20¢ per lb.
Alfalfa	28¢ per lb.
Grimm Alfalfa	54¢ per lb.
Alsike	27¢ per lb.
White Blossom Sweet Clover	15¢ per lb.
Red Clover	25¢ per lb.
Huban	60¢ per lb.
Barley	} Write for prices
Buckwheat	
Field Corn	
Oats	
Rye	
Wheat	

Be sure and read our wonderful surplus offer above

Your Garden Year

*and its meaning to America's
Garden Lovers*



BELIEVING that a Seed Catalog should render a real service and not be merely a wearisome list of names and meaningless descriptions, we have eliminated from this catalog the undesirable and poor varieties and are presenting to you only the best strains of the most high bred varieties of Vegetables and Flowers.

Every Customer a Partner

We can't tell you how earnestly we are looking for your suggestions that will help us give you better service. We want you to feel that this is your Seed Company and that you are part of it. For it is our desire to serve you better than you can be served anywhere else.

We are building our reputation on Dependability, Honesty, and Truth, with Courtesy and Fairness of Treatment.

Bromfield's Dependable Seeds

We have selected for you what might be termed the topnotchers in their respective classes. You can close your eyes and with perfect safety put your finger on any article on any page and it will be a topnotcher of its class; this selection has been transformed from a task to a pleasure and this is "Seed Service of an unusual kind."

Edward T. Bromfield

The Unqualified Bromfield Guarantee

We guarantee all seeds and bulbs offered in this catalog to be as described, and to yield the kind of a crop which normal weather conditions will justify the home gardener to expect. Should the crop for any reason fail to please our customers, we will gladly replace the seeds or bulbs, or refund the money paid for same any time within the year. This is the greatest expression of confidence in the seeds and bulbs we send you, and in making this unqualified promise to satisfy our customers and retain their friendship we have utmost confidence in their fairmindedness and honest judgment.

Rare and New Leaders Among Quality Vegetables



Golden
Twelve-Rowed

White
Aristocrat

Golden
Bantam

A Sweet Corn Trio—"Par Excellence"

210—Golden Twelve Rowed Evergreen. Please do not confuse this with "Bantam" Evergreen, or any other strain of so called Golden Evergreen. It is a distinctly superior twelve rowed variety.

In season of maturity, it will be found to be a week to ten days later than Golden Bantam, about ninety days after seeds were sown. Each stalk perfected two handsome, ten-inch long, twelve-rowed ears. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c., 1 lb. 50c., 2 lbs. 80c. Postpaid.

204—White Aristocrat. Every home gardener knows that Red Cobs in Sweet Corn are generally an indication of superior quality. So pronounced is this peculiar characteristic of Red Cob in this variety, that the red color is transfused to the kernels which in the dry stage are distinctly reddish—unlike any other Sweet Corn. Ready within eighty days. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c., 1 lb. 45c., 2 lbs. 80c. Postpaid.

200—Burpee's Golden Bantam. Were we to have but one choice of a Sweet Corn, we would let that be Golden Bantam. It is now the standard of quality by which all others are judged. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c., 1 lb. 50c., 2 lbs. 90c.

Bromfield's Early Wonder Beet

80—Bromfield's Early Wonder Beet. Among the early, semi-flat kinds this particular strain of Egyptian Beet proved from a week to ten days earlier than any other. The tops are of uniformly attractive blood-red color while the roots have deep red flesh of finest flavor. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., 1 lb. \$1.50. Postpaid.

Egg Harbor Pole Bean

52—Egg Harbor Pole Bean. We consider this one of the most desirable varieties which in due time will supersede many older kinds. Very similar to Old Homestead in general appearance, but the pods have distinct bluish tinges, appearing sometimes in spots and again in streaks or splashes. Of higher quality than the majority of Pole Beans in cultivation to-day. Pods remain brittle and perfectly stringless until long overgrown. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c., 1 lb. 50c., 2 lbs. 90c. Postpaid.

Keeney's Stringless Refugee Bush Bean

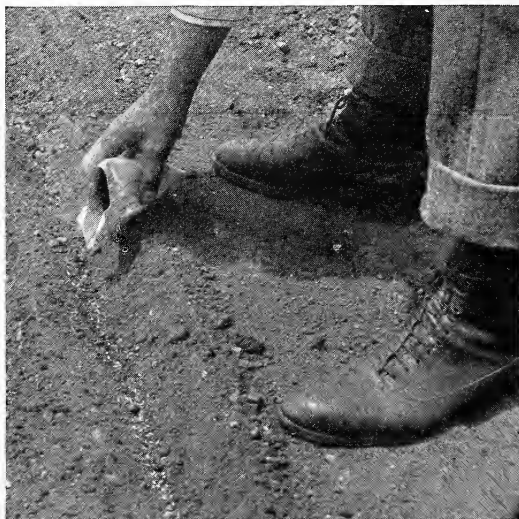
24—Keeney's Stringless Refugee Bush Bean. Bred from one plant of Refugee or 1,000 to 1 that was discovered some 10 years ago, bearing perfectly stringless pods. Through persistent selection this strain has become the finest of the Refugee Beans in cultivation to-day. We take great pleasure in recommending it to our customers as the most superb late green-podded Bush Bean available. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c., 1 lb. 50c. Postpaid.

Mignonette Lettuce

338—Mignonette Lettuce. The small, solid heads blanch creamy white and are tender and sweet. It does not grow very large heads, but they are perfect in quality and extremely hard, splendid for early spring use. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, 1 lb. \$2.50. Postpaid.

Bromfield's Early Surprise Pea

424—Bromfield's Early Surprise Pea. By far the earliest good quality Pea we know of. It is not a smooth Pea, neither is it a wrinkled sort. The originator calls it a dimpled variety. It has the advantage over the sweeter wrinkled sorts, in being very much hardier. Within fifty days after seeds were sown, we have gathered tremendous crops of handsome four inch pods well filled with from five to seven good sized Peas of splendid quality. Early Surprise grows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet tall, and support of some sort should be provided for best results. Pkt. 15c., 1 lb. 50c., 2 lbs. 85c. Postpaid.



Don't sow seeds too thickly, and be sure to thin out the seedlings. A "cramped" row of baby plants has no chance for normal development. Give the plant a chance to breathe and spread.

Seed Service of an Unusual Kind

New Novelties in Flowers

Marvellous Pink Petunias

1647—MARVELLOUS PINK PETUNIA. One of the biggest novelties of the year. This is the first time this wonderful new flower has been offered to the public. The color is a pure flame rose pink, with flowers averaging four inches in diameter. Per Packet \$1.00.



Marvellous Pink Petunias

Silvery Rose Aster

1098—SILVERY ROSE ASTER. This new and exquisitely beautiful flower derives its distinction from its delicate silvery sheen which overlays the predominating color of rose. It is massed in enormous double blooms the heart of each flower is a warm glowing rose color, while, as the light reflects upon it, the tips of the petals have a silvery sheen. The whole effect is indescribably beautiful. Per Packet 35c.

Poppy Sunbeam

1710—SUNBEAM. This is a new iceland poppy very much improved in length of stem and size of flower. The stem is particularly strong and holds up the heads of the flowers. The colors are striking, varying from yellow through orange to salmon-rose. Per Packet 35c.

Red Calliopsis

1126—RED, NIGRA SPECIOSA. Showy and beautiful annual of very easy culture, doing well in any sunny position. covered all summer with beautiful rich reddish-maroon flowers. Grows to the height of two feet. Per Packet 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Delphinium (Private Estate)

1322—PRIVATE ESTATE. This celebrated seed was gathered from the finest specimens growing on some of the large English estates where they make such a favorite of this beautiful flower. This is one of the finest strains of Delphinium ever offered. Plants are strong and vigorous with large flowers on spikes four and five feet tall. Per Packet 50c

Double Cosmos

So far the growers have not succeeded in making this charming new flower come entirely double from seed. About half the plants will still bear single flowers, but those that come double will delight you as it is a wonderful flower. Don't miss it this year.

1245—Double White. Glistening white 20c per pkt.

1247—Double Pink. Beautiful pink 20c per pkt.

1249—Double Crimson. Rich crimson 20c. per pkt.

1246—Collection one packet of each of the above three colors for 50c.

1251—Double Mixed all colors 20c. per pkt.

Sweet Peas

1812—HAWLMARK PINK. Undoubtedly the finest clear salmon pink Sweet Pea of its class, large flowers gracefully waved of a beautiful salmon pink, the wings are almost rose pink. Packet 25c., ounce 75c.

1814—MRS. TOM JONES. The best blue Sweet Pea to date, large flowers waved and gracefully carry four blooms to a stalk, a wonderful Delphinium blue. Packet 25c., ounce 75c.



The Double Crested Cosmos, a charming type of a lovely flower.

Bromfield's Wonderful Dahlias



La Grand Manitou, an exquisite Dahlia

THE following Dahlias are of superior merit. Every one is a worth while one. We confine ourselves to choicest selections whether the price be \$2.00 or 25c.

ROSE GEM. Decorative type of surpassing merit. Color is a soft salmon pink with a real silver sheen. \$1.00 each.

GEORGE WALTERS. This is a most wonderful Dahlia. It is a Hybrid Cactus of exquisite coloring—a bright salmon pink, artistically suffused with old gold. \$1.00 each.

YELLOW MONS. LE NORMAND. Giant French Decorative Dahlia. An early and continuous bloomer. In color a rich golden yellow, with occasional reddish markings. The largest and finest of this color. \$2.00 each.

ATTRACTION. A beautiful soft lavender Hybrid Cactus Dahlia of surpassing merit. One of the best. \$1.00 each.

KALIF. Pure scarlet Hybrid Cactus of majestic beauty. Frequently measures 9 in. across. 75c. each.

MRS. WARNAAR. Hybrid Cactus. A soft creamy white overlaid with a flush pink. "Mrs. Warnaar" is a Dahlia "de luxe." \$1.00 each.

TOM LUNDY. One of the largest Hybrid Cactus Dahlias grown. Of a dark velvety red. Price \$1.00.

BIANCA. Rose pink Cactus. Centre shows a touch of lilac shading to light pink at end of petals. \$1.00 each.

LATONA. New Holland Peony-Flowered Dahlia. A very unusual blending of orange, buff, and yellow. Price \$1.00 each.

MAY BROMFIELD

One of our New Peony-Flowered Dahlias which we introduced and are justly proud of. It has an exquisite coloring. A delicate shade of Lavender Pink. The petals range from a beautiful flesh pink to a wonderful Rose. It has a fascinating silver, sheen that glistens and shines as if it were covered with the morning dew. The flowers measure from five to six inches across. 75c. each. See color plates on back cover.

Bromfield's Celebrated Dahlia Collection for \$10.00—All the Dahlias described above are of superior merit and will be prized in any garden. We will send postpaid one strong root of each of the above twelve mentioned Dahlias for \$10.00.

New Cactus Dahlias

COUNTESS OF LONSDALE. Deep salmon red. A general favorite. 35c. each.

GOLDEN GEM. One of the finest golden yellow Cactus Dahlias. 50c. each.

EFFECTIVE. A very distinct primrose shaded amber. 50c. each.

STERN. Bright primrose-yellow. The flowers are large; petals long and pointed. One of the most satisfactory varieties. 25c. each.

MME. HENRI CAYEUX. Rich pink daintily tipped with white. No Cactus is superior to Mme. Henri Cayeux. 50c. each.

Cactus Collection for \$3.00—We will send, postpaid, one strong root of each of the above eight mentioned Cactus Dahlias for \$3.00.

BROMFIELD GIANT

This is one of the most wonderful colors ever brought out in a Dahlia. It is what we call a Red under Gold. When they put the gold leaf on the edges of a very fine book they first put on a coating of rich red, then over that the gold to make that wonderful color. That is what this Rich Red under Gold Dahlia looks like. \$1.00 each. See color plates on back cover.

TUSTU. Velvety maroon. Petals are long, tightly quilled and arranged in exact regularity. 50c. each.

RENE CAYEUX. An exceptionally free flowering variety. Flowers are of good size and are beautiful ruby-crimson; borne on long stems. 35c. each.

COMET. Fancy Cactus of great originality. The coloring is quite distinctive, being a soft lavender-pink, penciled and dotted a deep crimson. Plants make a good high growth with long stiff stems. 50c. each.

We will send, postpaid, one strong root of each of the above mentioned Cactus Dahlias for \$3.00.

Seed Service of an Unusual Kind

THE Decorative type of Dahlias is the pride of all Dahlias. The blossoms are large, flat and full to the center, without any golden yellow center. It is unsurpassed as a cut flower as it is an exceptionally good keeper, lasting longer than any other type of Dahlias.

FRANK A. WALKER. A charming shade of deep lavender-pink. For cut flowers this variety is exceptionally good, having long stems and producing flowers in great abundance. 35c. each.

PURPLE MANITOU. Rich, clear, deep purple. The very finest purple Decorative Dahlia in existence. 35c. each.

MINA BURGLE. Undoubtedly the most popular of all brilliant scarlet Dahlias. 50c. each.

MADONNA. Clear white tinted with lavender. Flowers profusely upon long, graceful, but wiry stems. 50c. each.

QUEEN MARY. A large flower with full rounded center. The color is a soft shade of pink. 50c. each.

PRINCESS JULIANA. A grand Dahlia of highest Decorative type. Flowers are large and pure white. 35c. each.

JEANNE CHARMET. An exclusive lilac-pink shading to pure white in center with just a touch of yellow at the margins of the petals. 35c. each.

DECORATIVE COLLECTION FOR \$4.00—We will send postpaid one strong root of each of the above eight mentioned Decorative Dahlias for \$4.00.

BEST DECORATIVE DAHLIAS



Attraction—Soft lavender, hybrid Cactus of great beauty.

MRS. ELLA CLINE. A beautiful glistening pure white, with good stems. It is very free flowering. \$1.00 each.

FINEST PEONY-FLOWERED DAHLIAS

This type of Dahlias have exquisite semi-double flowers, with a conspicuous rich golden-yellow center and loosely arranged petals.

MAY BROMFIELD. For description see opposite page. 75c. each.

CAECILIA. A large creamy white flower. 35c. each.

DR. PEARY. The finest of all dark colored Peony-flowered Dahlias. A rich wine crimson. 75c. each.

MRS. M. W. CROMWELL. A remarkably sturdy variety of perfect habit. Color, a beautiful orange yellow. 25c. each.

GLORY OF BAARN. Flowers are a clear soft pink produced on long stems. A beautiful golden yellow center completes a most charming color combination. 35c. each.

BROMFIELD GIANT. For description see opposite page. \$1.00 each.

PEONY-FLOWERED COLLECTION FOR \$4.00—We will send postpaid one strong root each of the above ten mentioned Peony-flowered Dahlias for \$4.00.

DUPLEX DAHLIAS

Free flowering and excellent for cut flowers.

MARY HOUGHTON. A delicate, well defined pond-lily fragrant. It is a free bloomer. Color is light marrow purple. 75c. each.

BETTY WALKER. White daintily overlaid a beautiful purple. Flowers are produced in great abundance. 50c. each.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Continuous profusion of flowers. Some are semi-double, others almost single, a most exquisite shade of lemon yellow. 25c. each.

Collection of DUPLEX DAHLIAS for \$1.00

We will send one of each of the above three mentioned Duplex Dahlias for \$1.00.

POMPON DAHLIAS

Miniature free flowering Dahlias.

AMBER QUEEN. Rich, clear amber shaded apricot. 25c. each.

PRIDE. A very deep crimson scarlet. 25c. each.

SUNNY DAYBREAK. Pale apricot, edged rosy-red. 35c. each.

CATHERINE. Bright yellow. 25c. each.

Collection of POMPON DAHLIAS for \$1.00

We will send one of each of the above four mentioned Pompon Dahlias for \$1.00.

LAWN GRASS



The Bromfield Home, Garden City, N. Y.

A Well Kept Smooth and Velvety Lawn Is the Owner's Greatest Pride

THE restful atmosphere created by a clean sweep of well graded lawns is not obtainable through any other means except lawns, and it will no doubt be a pleasure to many home owners to learn that perfect lawns may be had in all parts of this country, regardless of climatic condition, providing a start is made with the right kind of weedless seed, and water is supplied when the lawn needs it.

We have made the special composition of grass seed mixtures, and offer below several splendid mixtures.

Bromfield's "Garden City" Mixture. We recommend this mixture for all sunny places and lawns generally. It is largely composed of deep rooting grasses, forming a close thick velvety lawn. Many of the beautiful lawns in this country are made with Bromfield's "Garden City" Mixture.

Pound Packages with full directions at 60c. each, 3 lbs. \$1.65, 5 lbs. \$2.70. Delivered free in United States.

By express or freight at purchaser's expense, 10 lbs. \$4.00, 50 lbs. \$18.00, 100 lbs. \$35.00.

Bromfield's "Shady Lane" Mixture. We recommend this mixture where shade prevails the greater part of the day, around house foundations and where trees are dense. It is composed of grasses that do well in moist spots or where the sun shines but a few hours each day.

Pound packages with full directions at 65c. each, 3 lbs. \$1.80, 5 lbs. \$3.00. Delivered free in United States.

By express or freight at purchaser's expense. 10 lbs. \$5.00, 50 lbs. \$22.50, 100 lbs. \$40.00.

Bromfield's Golf Club Mixture. This mixture is intended for the fairway and is made up of fine bladed grasses to withstand hard tramping and close cutting. Pound package 75c., 3 lbs. \$2.00, 5 lbs. \$3.25.

By express or freight at purchaser's expense 10 lbs. \$5.00, 50 lbs. \$20.00, 100 lbs. \$40.00. For larger quantities write for special prices.

Bromfield's "Putting Green" Mixture. Prices upon application.

How Much Grass Seed is Needed for New Lawns? 1 lb. will sow a plot 15 ft. x 15 ft. or 225 sq. ft., 100 lbs. will sow an acre.

Seed Service of an Unusual Kind

Bromfield's Dependable Vegetable Seeds

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

We do not recommend planting an Asparagus Bed from seed as it requires nearly five years from the time of sowing before you can cut the first stalk. Life is too short and the saving would not be worth while. Asparagus should be grown from roots and not until the second spring after planting should you cut it, in fact it would be better to wait two seasons before cutting. Keep the bed well cultivated and each year early in the spring dig in a good quantity of well rotted stable manure. Never cut Asparagus after the last of June.



A great delicacy is Asparagus, and one of the finest spring tonics from the garden.

Giant Argenteuil Roots. The finest variety of French origin which resists rust attacks and is the best for the home garden. Our Asparagus Roots are grown in ground that produce strong, healthy plants. 2 year old plants by express at purchaser's expense. 50 plants \$1.00; 100 plants \$1.75; 1000, \$10.00.

ASPARAGUS SEED

14—Giant Argenteuil. The favorite variety in Paris, highly valued for its delicate flavor. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c., lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

12—Columbia Mammoth White. Of extra fine quality. Even during advanced development it is entirely free of strings and retains its exceptional flavor to the last. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c. Postpaid.

The Best Stringless Bush Beans

And How to Grow Them

Bush Beans are divided into two classes—green-podded and yellow-podded kinds. In both classes we find flat-podded and round-podded varieties. Extensive tests generally prove the flat-podded kinds the better yielders, while the round-podded varieties are fleshier and more brittle. Thorough tests have proven conclusively that there is no difference in flavor between the green-podded and wax-podded varieties.

Beans are among the comparatively few vegetables that will yield well in even poor soil, although, of course, greatest crops are gathered in moderately rich loam. In poor soil the rows may be placed from 18 inches to 2 feet apart while $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of space between the rows is none too much in rich soil. Drop seeds 4 to 5 inches apart in the row and cover with from 2 to 3 inches of soil.

Beans should not be planted until the soil is quite warm and all danger of night frosts is past. Never walk between the rows or attempt to cultivate them nor attempt to gather the crop while the vines are wet. It will spread rust, and the leaf spot disease.

One pound of seeds will sow about 100 feet of row. For a constant supply for a family of five sow 30 feet of row every other week from May 1st until July 1st.

The Green-Podded Leaders

20—Giant Stringless Green-pod. While nearly a half dozen of round-podded green Bush Beans are available, thorough trials have revealed this to be the best of them all. It is slightly later than original Stringless Green-Pod, but is perhaps slightly more prolific, particularly on heavy soils. It is a most dependable yielder under all climatic conditions and the pods are always stringless. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., lb. 45c. Postpaid.

Early Bountiful, the finest flat-podded green Bush Bean is fully described on next page.

The Green-Podded Bush Beans

22—Bountiful. We have known a 15 foot row of this variety to bear one bushel of pods between middle of July and frost. Of course soil conditions were favorable, but comparatively speaking, Bountiful will outyield any other variety of green-podded Bush Beans that we know of and it will be stringless at all stages of development and on all soils. Ready for picking in 60 days from date of planting. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c., lb. 40c., 2 lbs. 65c. Postpaid.

24—Keeney's Stringless Refugee. Bred from one plant of Refugee or 1,000 to 1 that was discovered some 10 years ago, bearing perfectly stringless pods. Through persistent selection this strain has become the finest of the Refugee Beans in cultivation to-day. We take great pleasure in recommending it to our customers as the most superb late green-podded Bush Bean available. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c., lb. 50c. Postpaid.

26—Refugee, or 1,000 to 1. It does its best sown late in the season. In fact it will outyield any other variety from seeds sown July 1st, because its plants will keep on growing. It will bear wonderful crops of semi-round, tender pods of finest flavor, which are perfectly stringless while young. Pkt. 15c., lb. 35c., 2 lbs. 60c. Postpaid.

Wax or Yellow Podded

34—Sure Crop Stringless Wax. During the last ten years this most thoroughbred of all flat-podded Wax Beans has become the recognized quality standard in its class.

Ready within 60 days from date of planting (See cut of a typical pod on page 2). Almost rust and blight proof. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c., lb. 45c., 2 lbs. 75c. Postpaid.

30—Round-Pod Kidney, or

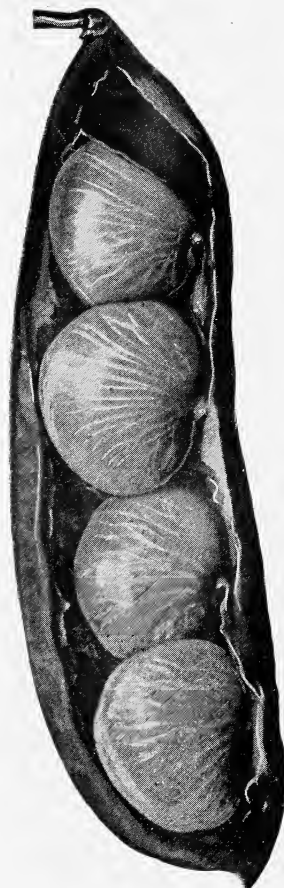
Brittle Wax. The best round-podded variety and perhaps the handsomest of all Wax Beans. It is the very highest type of the round-podded varieties, superseding all old standards. Ready for gathering 60 days after planting. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c., lb. 50c., 2 lbs. 90c. Postpaid.

32—New Kidney Wax. Plants are very vigorous, begin bearing an abundance of 6 inch pods, within 55 days after the seeds are planted and continue to bear for the best part of 6 weeks. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c., lb. 45c., 2 lbs. 75c. Postpaid.

40—Snowflake Navy Bean. This is not a stringless Bean. Generally grown for its white shell Beans, used in soups. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c., lb. 35c., 2 lbs. 60c. Postpaid.



Brittle Wax, the finest round-podded Wax Bush Bean to-date.



Fordhook, the quality standard among Bush Limas.

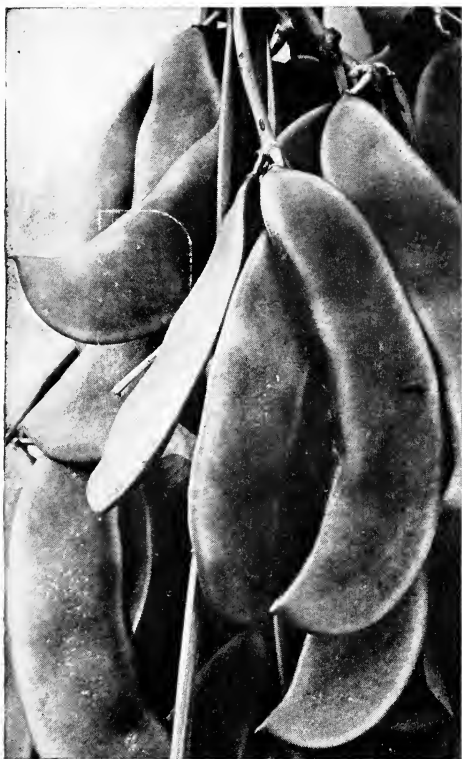
Dwarf or Bush Lima Beans

Sow in rows, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart with seeds 8 inches apart in the row, "eye down." Unless this point is watched, many of the young seedlings may fail to push through the soil or "break their neck" in the attempt. Limas should be covered with from 2 to 3 inches of soil, depending whether that soil is light or heavy. One pound contains enough seeds to sow between 50 and 60 feet of row.

62—Bromfield's Early Giant. This variety so far excels most old standards that we have discontinued offering them. The first pods are generally borne within 80 days after seeds are sown. The majority contains four delicious, green, thin-skinned Beans, which are almost as large as those borne by the large pole limas. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c., lb. 75c., 2 lbs. \$1.25. Postpaid.

60—Burpee-Improved Bush Lima. A very superior form of the dwarf limas, bearing the largest pods in greater quantities than any other dwarf sort. Moreover, the pods contain more Beans and these again are the largest, without any detriment to their quality. Ready within 10 days to 2 weeks after Bromfield's Early. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c., lb. 70c., 2 lbs. \$1.25. Postpaid.

64—Fordhook Bush Lima. If your garden should afford room for but one variety of Lima Beans, choose this. Fordhook is the most perfect type of the old-fashioned potato lima. The pods are borne in clusters from 4 to 8 containing from 4 to 5 highest quality Beans each. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c., lb. 65c., 2 lbs. \$1.25. Postpaid.



Green-skinned Delicacy is one of the finest flavored of all limas.

The Climbing Varieties of Lima Beans

These are particularly useful in that they may be grown along fence lines or, where poles are available, they will bear greater crops than the bush varieties because they make larger plants. Prepare the soil in which they are to be grown by setting poles 2 feet deep, 8 to 10 feet tall, three feet apart each way. Around these poles prepare a hill 8 to 10 inches above the level of the soil, 12 to 15 inches in diameter. Place 6 to 8 Beans in each hill, within 3 inches of the base of the pole. Later on reduce the plants to the three strongest per hill.

70—Early Leviathan. The earliest of them all bearing prolific crops within 90 days in favorable season. The pods average 3 to 4 Beans of good size. The Beans are very tender and of splendid quality while young. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c., lb. 45c., 2 lbs. 80c. Postpaid.

72—Green-Skinned Delicacy. The pods are borne in bountiful quantities, from 6 to 8 to a cluster. They average four inches long and contain four rather flat, thin-skinned, green tinted Beans that literally melt in your mouth. They retain their green color until they become quite old—an additional

dication of high quality. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c., lb. 50c., 2 lbs. 85c. Postpaid.

74—King of the Garden. The largest but also latest in this class. The first pods may be gathered within one hundred to one hundred and ten days after seeds are sown and will thus provide a perfect succession of high quality Beans. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c., lb. 45c., 2 lbs. 80c. Postpaid.

The Most Reliable Pole Beans

50—Old Homestead, or Kentucky Wonder. Bears pods in clusters of 4 to 6, characteristically curved, from 7 to 9 inches long, perfectly round and quite stringless while young. Old Homestead is well-known for its unique flavor. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c., lb. 40c., 2 lbs. 75c. Postpaid.

56—Kentucky Wonder Wax. The pods average from 6 to 7 inches long, are of bright yellow color and of delicious quality. The plants make a vigorous growth and are immensely productive. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c., lb. 50c., 2 lbs. 90c. Postpaid.

54—Golden Cluster Wax. The color of the Beans is more on the order of a waxy yellow instead of a golden yellow. Pods average 7 inches long by 1 inch wide and are borne in clusters of 4 to 6 Beans, within a week or ten days after Kentucky Wonder Wax. Beans when fully grown, will develop some fibre. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c., lb. 60c., 2 lbs. \$1.00. Postpaid.

52—Egg Harbor Pole. Very similar to Old Homestead in general appearance but the pods have distinct bluish tinges, appearing sometimes in spots and again in streaks or splashes. Of higher quality than the majority of Pole Beans in cultivation to-day. Pods remain brittle and perfectly stringless until long overgrown. We consider this one of the most desirable varieties which in due time will supersede many older kinds. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c., lb. 60c., 2 lbs. \$1.10. Postpaid.



While one of the oldest in cultivation, Old Homestead still maintains its lead in popular favor.

Edward T. Bromfield Seed Co. GARDEN CITY N.Y.

Tender BEETS and How to Grow Them

WHILE Beets may readily be grown in any kind of soil, they prefer a deep, rich, loam, free from stones and containing a liberal amount of quickly available plant food. Two factors are of greater importance in connection with growing a good crop of Beets than any other details.

After the seeds are sown as early in the spring as the ground can be properly prepared, the gardener *should walk over the rows*, setting one foot before the other, as shown in illustration alongside. Beet seeds are spongy kernels holding several sprouts each. Before the grains can push through, the spongy cover has to soften and decay. Walking over the row after seeds are sown will press the soil in firm contact with the seeds and accomplish the desired result.

Seeds should be sown in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, and should be covered with about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of soil. Now here is the second detail to watch:—As soon as the seedlings are 4 inches tall they should be thinned out to stand about 4 inches apart in the row. This is a most important factor necessary to grow a perfect product.

To get the greatest pleasure out of Beets, they should be used while quite young, averaging not to exceed 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. To have a constant supply of always tender young Beets, sow a 15 foot row every week from early in April until middle of July. One ounce is sufficient to sow about 60 feet of running row.

80—Bromfield's Early Wonder. Last summer we tested in the neighborhood of 25 distinct strains of early and late Beets. Among the early, semi-flat kinds this particular strain of Egyptian Beet proved from a week to ten days earlier than any other. The tops are of uniformly attractive, blood-red color while the roots have deep red flesh of finest flavor. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c. Postpaid.

82—Crosby's Improved Egyptian. This special strain comes to us from one of New England's most critical growers. The root shown in illustration alongside shows the typical shape of this strain. Two inch roots may be gathered in from 55 to 60 days after seeds are sown. Pkt. 10c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c. Postpaid.

84—Detroit Dark Red. If you want to confine yourself to just one variety, let that be Detroit Dark Red. Throughout this broad land of ours no variety has proven of greater adaptability to different soils and climates than this. A well-grown Detroit Dark Red is perfectly round and ready for use in from 65 to 70 days after seeds are sown. Pkt. 10c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c. Postpaid.

86—Crimson Globe. Grows to large size without becoming woody and is therefore valued highly for sowing late in the season to be stored for early winter use. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c. Postpaid.

88—Early Model. This might be called the earliest of the mid-season varieties, perfecting its roots about a week after Detroit Dark Red. In both shape and color of roots and flesh it is a model. Permits of close planting in the home garden. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c. Postpaid.

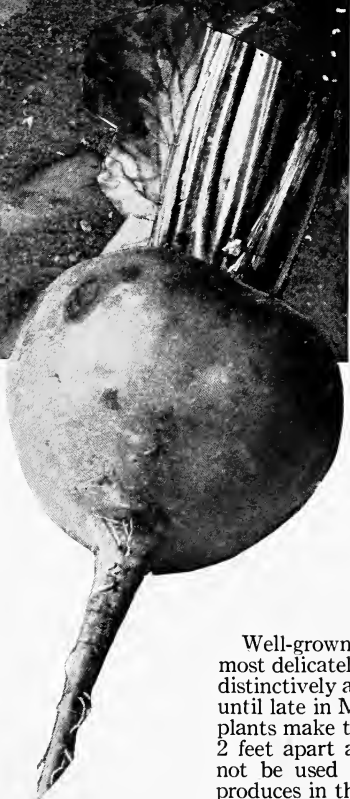
Brussels Sprouts

Well-grown Brussels Sprouts are considered by connoisseurs to be the most delicately flavored members of the entire Cabbage tribe. They are distinctively a late Summer and Fall vegetable and seeds should not be sown until late in May or early June, the same as late Cabbage. As soon as the plants make the second pair of leaves they should be transplanted in rows 2 feet apart allowing 18 inches between the plants. The sprouts should not be used until after frost has improved their quality. One packet produces in the neighborhood of 200 plants.

110—Bromfield's Matchless. The finest type of this wonderful vegetable produced in America. Both plants and sprouts grow to good size and the latter are particularly firm. The strain we offer is grown especially for us. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c. oz. 60c. Postpaid.



A
Typical
Root of
Crosby's
Egyptian



Walking over the rows after beet seeds are sown is one of the most important requirements to success with the crop. See cultural directions above.

Seed Service of an Unusual Kind

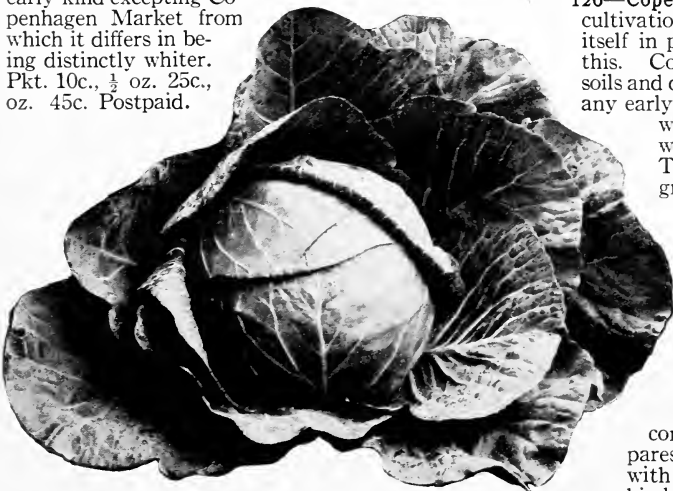
Fine CABBAGE the Year Around

THE earliest Cabbage of the season may be enjoyed in June from seeds sown in a hotbed or indoors some time during February. Varieties generally used for an extra early crop are Jersey Wakefield, Enkhuizen Glory, and Copenhagen Market. Jersey Wakefield forms small, pointed shaped heads, as shown in illustration, within 95 days after seeds are sown. Both the other kinds form very much larger heads within 100 to 110 days.

For a succession prepare a seed bed in the garden early in May and again sow Copenhagen Market, besides Surehead, Danish Roundhead, and Drumhead Savoy. As soon as the seedlings form the second pair of leaves transplant them into a permanent position in rows 2½ feet apart, placing the plants 2 feet apart in the row. Copenhagen Market, from this planting, will be ready early in September and should be used promptly since, as an early variety, it is not a good keeper. The other varieties are easily carried through the Winter, stored in cellar or in pits outdoors. When storing them in trenches outdoors, lay them upside down, stem and all and cover with soil, up to the roots. Increase the layer of soil as the cold weather increases. Where the Winters are very severe, straw should be added to increase the thickness of the Winter protection.

120—Early Jersey Wakefield. Well-grown heads of average size weigh from 3 to 4 pounds, depending entirely on soil conditions. This is unquestionably the earliest of all Cabbages in cultivation and of very fine quality if cut before it becomes overgrown and splits. Our strain is choicest Long Island grown—none better. Pkt. 10c., ½ oz. 35c., oz. 60c. Postpaid.

122—Enkhuizen Glory. This fine sort has for years been a favorite in the London markets to which it is shipped in enormous quantities from Holland during June. It is one of the finest pure white Cabbages and combines high quality with extraordinary size. We know it to do particularly well on clay soil, where well-grown heads will frequently reach a size of 12 inches in diameter, weighing 10 pounds each, within 110 days after sowing seeds. In yield per acre it surpasses every early kind excepting Copenhagen Market from which it differs in being distinctly whiter. Pkt. 10c., ½ oz. 25c., oz. 45c. Postpaid.



Copenhagen Market—early, large, reliable.



Early Jersey Wakefield—the standard for earliness everywhere.

124—Allhead Early. Unquestionably the best keeping of all early Cabbages, differing from sorts described above in being of distinctly flat shape. Allhead Early is really the most thoroughbred of the large early flat Dutch type and, after thirty years, maintains its lead as the best keeper of all early varieties.

It matures within a week to ten days after Copenhagen Market and is a remarkably good keeper for so early a variety. May be set from 18 to 20 inches apart in the garden and develops splendidly where other varieties require considerably more space. Pkt. 10c., ½ oz. 25c., oz. 45c., ¼ lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

126—Copenhagen Market. No other variety in cultivation has within two decades established itself in popular favor through sheer merit as this. Copenhagen Market does well on many soils and during all seasons. It keeps better than any early variety and reaches a surprising size within three months, reaching full size within 100 days after seeds are sown. The heads are perfectly round, fine grained and very solid. In common with all other varieties of Danish origin it prefers moist sections and rich soils to do its best. Pkt. 10c., ½ oz. 40c., oz. 75c. Postpaid.

130—Surehead. Easily the best known of the flat Dutch type. Well grown heads weigh from 10 to 12 pounds, are very solid and uniformly of finest texture. While generally considered a late second early it compares very favorably in keeping qualities with the best late strains of Danish kinds. Pkt. 10c., ½ oz. 35c., oz. 60c. Postpaid.

Cabbages for Winter Keeping

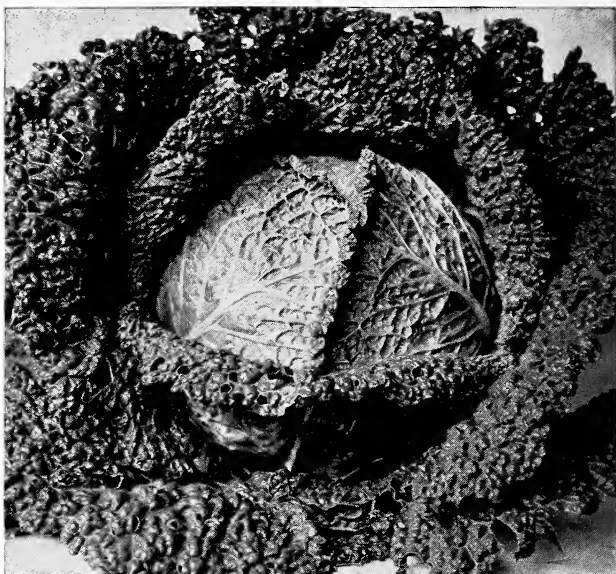
Including Red, Savoy, and Chinese Cabbages

The latest Cabbages to reach full size are also the best keepers and, speaking for Savoy Cabbages, by far of finest flavor.

132—Danish Roundhead. As the earliest strain of that greatest of all winter varieties called Danish Ballhead, this enjoys great popularity because of splendid flavor and extraordinary keeping qualities. It is perfectly ball shaped, has shorter stems than the regular Danish Ballhead, is very heavy and extremely solid. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c., oz. 65c. Postpaid.

136—Perfection Drumhead Savoy. As shown in illustration alongside, Savoy Cabbage differs from the ordinary white Cabbage in having foliage of distinctly crinkled appearance. Of the half dozen odd varieties of this type, Perfection Drumhead is easily the surest heading and most satisfactory all-round. The flavor of Savoy Cabbage is far superior to that of white Cabbage. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c., oz. 50c. Postpaid.

140—Danish Round Red. Mostly used for pickling and slaws, the red Cabbages will be found of very much stronger flavor than white Cabbage. This is a hard heading, exceedingly heavy variety and the heads will grow to good size. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c., oz. 65c. Postpaid.



Savoy Cabbage surpasses every other kind in high quality.

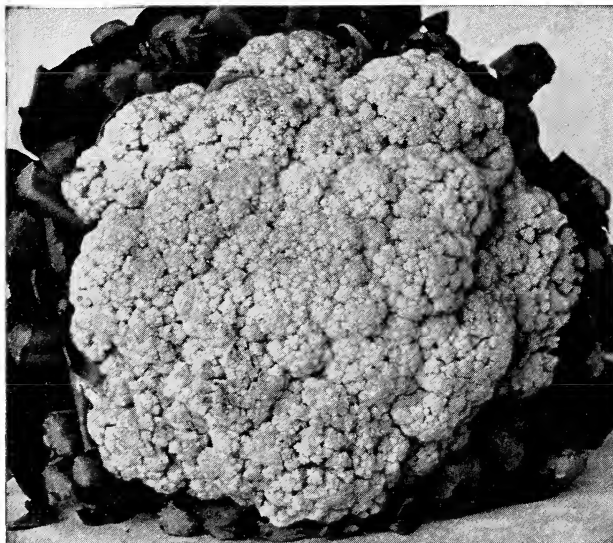
Chinese or Celery Cabbage

Distinctly a fall crop. Seeds should not be sown until about August first. Sow in rows 2 feet apart, about like winter radishes. When the young plants are four to five inches tall, thin them out to stand 6 to 8 inches apart. As they crowd each other, remove every other plant so as to give every individual stalk full chance for perfect development. The finished vegetable is equally palatable cooked like Cabbage or served raw as a salad or as slaw.

150—Pe-Tsai, the Original Chinese Cabbage. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c. Postpaid.

152—Wong Bok, a distinct variety of great merit, pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c., lb. \$3.00.

Cauliflower



Cauliflower, while exacting in its culture requirements, furnishes a most delicious vegetable.

Easily the most exacting member of the whole tribe, in so far as soil and climatic conditions are concerned. However, good Cauliflower may readily be grown anywhere so long as rich soil and ample moisture are provided. Cauliflower shows a distinct preference for the cool fall weather and home gardeners will score best results treating the crop as a fall crop. One ounce will produce about fifteen hundred plants. A packet contains from one hundred and fifty to two hundred seeds.

170—Early Snowball. The most widely grown for early crops and perhaps the most thoroughbred of all the dwarf Erfurt strains. Our stock is noted for its heading reliability and uniformity of product. Pkt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c., oz. \$2.50. Postpaid.

172—Danish Giant, or Dry Weather. Later than Snowball but of greater heat resistance. For this reason it is particularly adapted to sections too dry and too hot for earlier sorts. Pkt. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00, oz. \$3.50. Postpaid.

Seed Service of an Unusual Kind



Chantenay—one of the earliest and choicest for home gardens.

Carrots as a Delicacy

TO HAVE Carrots that are just right throughout the season it is advisable to make repeated plantings of short rows often. Put the rows 18 to 24 inches apart; the greater distance for the later maturing, larger growing kinds, like Danvers. As soon as the seedlings are from 3 to 4 inches tall they should be thinned out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the row. This thinning-out process is just as essential with Carrots as with Beets, or any other root crops.

160—Early Scarlet Horn. Forms roots $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long within forty days after seeds are sown. Should be used as fast as it becomes this size. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c. Postpaid.

162—Chantenay, or Half Long Model. Ready within sixty days after seeds are sown. One of the very choicest for the home garden, of very delicate flavor. Comparatively small tops permit of close planting. Pkt. 10c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c. Postpaid.

164—Danvers Half Long. In shape it is almost cylindrical, tapering to a blunt point. The roots grow from 8 to 10 inches long, averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. They are smooth and of handsome, orange red color. For a main crop, it has no superior. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c. Postpaid.

166—Improved Long Orange. A splendid variety for rich soils free from stones and not too heavy in texture. Roots average 10 to 12 inches long, not exceeding 3 inches in diameter at the crown. This is the best of all winter keepers. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c. Postpaid.

Crisp Celery, Early and Late

Seeds are generally sown any time after middle of February in flat boxes in the house or in a moderately warm hotbed. As soon as the seedlings are 3 to 4 inches tall they should be transplanted in other frames or boxes to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in each way. Around the middle of May the plants should be set about 8 inches apart for Golden Self Blanching or other early kinds, and at least a foot apart for Giant Pascal and the Winter varieties. Do not work over the Celery when the plants are wet with dew or rain.

180—Improved White Plume. One of the earliest, quickest growing, and crispest of all early kinds. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c., oz. 45c. Postpaid.

184—Easy Blanching. Easily the finest strain of White Plume, its centre leaves and stalks being naturally white. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c., oz. 50c. Postpaid.

182—Golden Self Blanching. Forms short, stocky plants that blanch readily. The stalks are of rich golden color, crisp, stringless, and of finest flavor. French-grown stock. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c., oz. 75c. Postpaid.

188—Giant Pascal. The best of all for winter use. Of compact growth, forming short, broad stalks that blanch readily. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

186—Evans' Triumph, or Perfection Winter. Unsurpassed in size, color, solidity, and flavor. It is one of the crispest of all Celeries. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10. Postpaid.

Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery

Can be grown in many sections where celery culture is practically impossible. The roots are harvested in the fall, trimmed of leaves and stored like Carrots, in sand or dry soil.

194—Prague Giant. Roots are quite smooth, growing as large as a man's fist. They are generally boiled until tender, and served as a salad. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c. Postpaid.



Giant Pascal, the late quality standard.

The Sweetest Sweet Corn

THE greatest delicacy the American home garden affords. Few vegetables can compare in either quality or popularity with green Corn on the cob, especially if that Corn is of the right varieties, grown right and picked right.

Nearly half of the varieties in cultivation to-day can lay no claim to being of good quality. We are strongly biased in favor of Golden Bantam—the quality standard by which we judge all other varieties. Planting Golden Bantam as an extra early, Aristocrat as a good second early, and either Golden or White Evergreen for a main crop, with Country Gentleman as the late quality standard, you have as perfect a succession of perfect seed Corn as our climate will produce. In our own gardens we make repeated plantings of four 15 foot rows of Golden Bantam every other week from middle of May until July 1st. Besides, we grow the three varieties mentioned above to fill in the “gaps.”

Two things should be borne in mind in connection with growing sweet Corn. Never plant it in single rows, but always in short blocks of at least three rows each. This will insure perfectly filled ears. The second point to watch is not to gather the ears too soon before boiling them. Wait until one-half hour before the meal for which it is intended. Have boiling water ready into which drop the ears the minute they are husked. Only by serving the ears promptly after gathering can the utmost quality in any variety be maintained.

Two methods of cultivating Corn are in vogue. We believe in the row method, with the plants one foot apart in the row. Where horse cultivation is possible, however, it is just as well to grow the Corn the old-fashioned way, in hills, the hills three feet apart each way, with three plants to each hill. One pound will sow 125 feet of straight row or 100 hills.

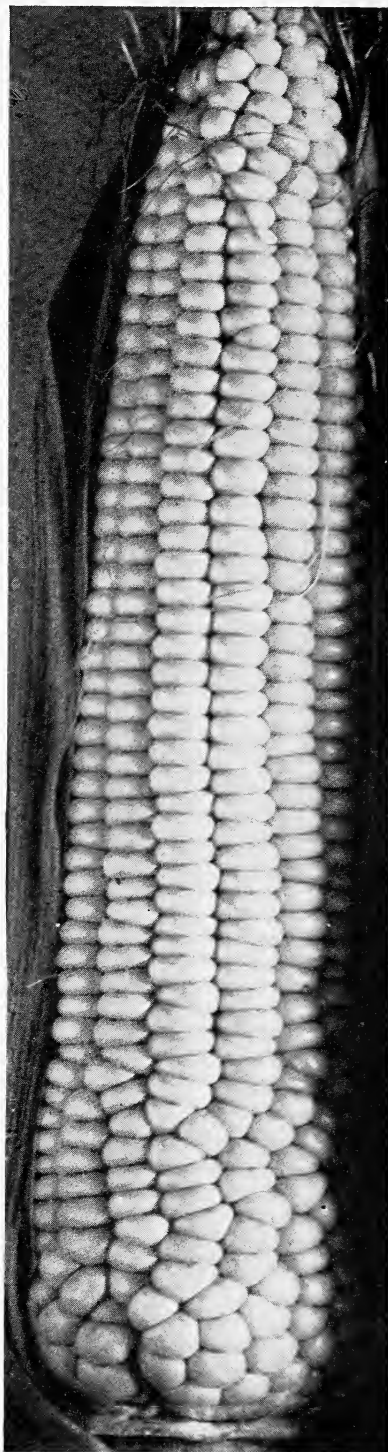
202—Mammoth White Cory. We have tested scores of varieties laying claim to extra-earliness. None, however, are as early as this strain, which perfects 6-inch ears holding ten to twelve rows each within 65 days after seeds are sown. It must be borne in mind, however, that a variety as early as this cannot be expected to yield as much flavor as the later maturing varieties. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c., lb. 40c., 2 lbs. 60c. Postpaid.

200—Burpee's Golden Bantam. After twenty years still the quality standard of all the sweet Corn in cultivation. It is of the greatest adaptability to soil and climatic conditions, succeeding well anywhere between the Atlantic and the Pacific and Canada and the Gulf of Mexico. Comparatively speaking, the ears of Golden Bantam are but small, averaging 6 to 8 inches long, depending on soil. The true strain is always eight rows and plants will generally bear two ears per stalk. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c., lb. 50c., 2 lbs. 90c. Postpaid.

204—Aristocrat. Within 75 days from date of planting, Aristocrat will bear 12 rowed 8-inch ears with broad deep kernels on a red cob. Of so high a quality that we give it a place of honor among our specialties. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c., lb. 45c., 2 lbs. 80c. Postpaid.

206—Howling Mob. Some fifteen years ago the late W. Atlee Burpee, while visiting the markets of Toledo, Ohio, noticed around the stand of a local trucker quite a large audience pushing forward to buy a certain kind of sweet Corn. Upon inquiry, he discovered that the Corn was a variety handled by no one but this particular market gardener who, because of the popularity of the variety, termed it “Howling Mob.” And Howling Mob it has been and “Howling Mobs” it has created ever since. Its quality always calls for more whether in the market or at the table. It is the finest 12-rowed, 9-inch Corn any one may desire and its quality is always uniform, regardless of soil conditions. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c., lb. 50c., 2 lbs. 85c. Postpaid.

NOTE:—Our liberal packets at 15 cents will surprise you, containing generous quantities of quality strains.



Howling Mob—a great quality second early sort for home and market garden.

Sweet Corn, *Continued*

210—Golden 12-Rowed Evergreen. Since Golden Bantam won its popularity through sheer merit, the breeders have been busy, attempting to fix Golden Bantam quality in hybrids of larger size. In Golden Evergreen a variety has been secured which combines the high quality of Golden Bantam with extraordinary size, 10 to 12 inch ears with 12 rows. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c., 1 lb. 50c., 2 lbs. 80c. Postpaid.

220—White Evergreen. By far the finest strain of old Stowell's Evergreen. The 10 to 12 inch ears hold from 16 to 18 straight rows of deep, slim kernels. Ears remain in perfect condition for the best part of two weeks. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c., 1 lb. 45c., 2 lbs. 75c. Postpaid.

222—Country Gentleman. The well-known, old-fashioned shoe-peg variety with deep, irregular grains of slim shape and highest quality. It is famous as the finest flavored late white sweet Corn in cultivation. It requires from 120 to 130 days of good growing season to become ready for table use. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c., 1 lb. 35c., 2 lbs. 65c. Postpaid.

Popcorn

Every boy and girl enjoys sitting around the fireplace during the cheerful winter evenings when popping Corn assumes the rôle of a happy pastime. We offer one variety—the heaviest yielding, producing the handsomest ears.

230—White Rice. The ears grow from 6 to 8 inches long, having long-pointed kernels. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c., 1 lb. 30c., 2 lbs. 50c. Postpaid.



White Evergreen—the finest strain of Stowell's which it entirely supersedes.

Chicory, a Fine Greens or Salad Plant

In Europe, the Magdeburg or rooted form has long been used in dried and ground-up shape as a substitute for coffee. Witloof Chicory is grown for its roots which, slowly forced, produce an appetizing, pinkish salad. One ounce of seeds will produce about three hundred roots. Seeds of both varieties are sown early in May in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and covered with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of soil. When large enough to be transplanted they are thinned out to stand 6 inches apart in the row.

254—Witloof, or French Endive. In October, when the roots are fully developed, they should be dug and the leaves cut off to within one inch of the crown. The tips may also be cut so that you have compact roots averaging 6 to 8 inches long. After keeping them out of the ground for about 2 weeks, replant in cold frames or boxes, covering the crown of the roots with from 4 to 6 inches of light soil or strawy manure. Some advise deeper planting, but that will exhaust the strength of the roots much sooner. Cutting from roots thus replanted may begin in from 4 to 6 weeks. Generally delicious salad may be enjoyed around Christmas time. Pkt. 10c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, 1 lb. \$3.50. Postpaid.

252—Large Rooted or Coffee. The dried and ground roots furnish substitute for coffee. However, the young sprouts, from one-year-old replanted roots, make also a most appetizing salad. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., 1 lb. \$2.50. Postpaid.

Cress, or Pepper Grass

The upland variety is highly prized as an extra-early spring salad, while its cousin, called Water Cress, is really a member of the nasturtium family. Both are really healthy weeds and are easily grown most anywhere providing conditions are right.

240—Extra Curled Upland. Thrives best very early in the spring and should be cut as rapidly as it becomes 4 to 5 inches tall since it quickly goes to seed. Repeated plantings of short rows should be made often between early April and May first. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., 1 lb. 90c. Postpaid.

242—Water Cress. Grows well along the banks of creeks and running streams or in ditches where the water is not stagnant. It may also be grown in any moist spot in the garden, providing it is watered freely and frequently. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c., oz. 65c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, 1 lb. \$6.50. Postpaid.

Edward T. Bromfield Seed Co. GARDEN CITY N.Y.

Crisp CUCUMBERS and How to Grow Them

A LONG the middle of May we dig holes about a foot deep and as wide and put into each hill a shovelful of manure or humus. These holes are covered with soil, hilling the soil slightly, since the little plants are easily washed out and do not like "wet feet." From 10 to 15 seeds are scattered on the top of each hill and covered with about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of soil. After two weeks, when they begin to form the second pair of seedling leaves, they should be reduced to six to the hill. When the little striped beetle makes his appearance the plants should be dusted with Slug Shot. When the young plants put out the first runners they should be reduced to the three strongest in each hill.

Seeds may be sown as late as middle of July, when it is customary to provide for a late crop of pickles.

260—Davis Perfect. This is our choice for the home garden. Equally desirable for slicing and pickling, equally dependable on different soils and in different climates. If your garden affords room for but one variety, let Davis Perfect be your choice. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c. Postpaid.

262—Fordhook Famous. An excellent strain of the White Spine type that has been brought to a high degree of perfection by many years of careful breeding and selection. Where heavy clay soils prevail it is perhaps preferable to Davis Perfect although it will then show a tendency to mature slightly later. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c. Postpaid.

264—Early Fortune. A most excellent strain of White Spine type bearing an abundance of medium-sized dark green fruits. The flesh is uniformly crisp, having comparatively few small seeds. Forms perfect 6-inch fruits within 55 days after seeds are sown and continues to bear during a long season if picked regularly and the vines are healthy. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c. Postpaid.

266—Arlington Improved White Spine. Equally desirable for outdoor culture or under glass. Medium early and very prolific. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c. Postpaid.

Pickling Varieties

268—Extra Early Green Prolific. Also known as Boston Pickling, this is one of the most profitable varieties to grow for pickles. All pickling varieties should be gathered while quite small and picked regularly. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c. Postpaid.

270—Snow's Perfection Pickling. The most symmetrical, of uniformly attractive shape, well rounded at both stem and blossom end. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c. Postpaid.

Corn-Salad

Highly prized as a substitute for salads throughout the winter. It is a very hardy little plant, forming rosettes of tender leaves throughout fall and winter from seeds sown during August and September. Sow it just like lettuce and thin the plants to stand 3 inches apart in the row. One ounce of seed will sow 50 to 60 feet of row.

248—Broad Leaved. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c. Postpaid.



Davis Perfect—the most perfect type of White Spine, equally good for slicing and pickling.

Seed Service of an Unusual Kind

Dandelion

The improved French type makes a vigorous growth and forms handsome plants that quickly furnish generous, wholesome quantities of this most important spring tonic. Sow and cultivate the same as Parsnips, Chicory, or any other root crop.

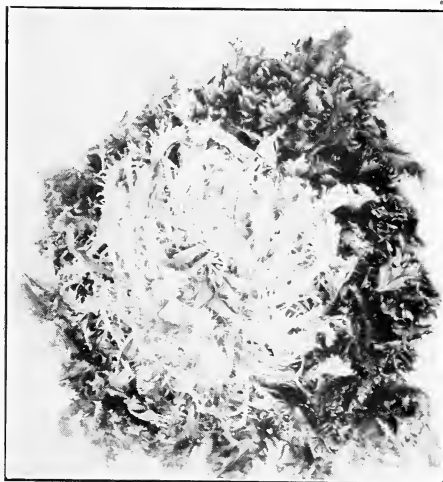
280—Improved Thick Leaved. Forms compact bunches of thick, juicy leaves. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., oz. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Endive, a Tasty Salad

May with equal success be grown as a spring or fall salad. Treat just like early lettuce, sowing it very early in April and again late in July. Place the rows about 2 feet apart and thin out until the plants stand a foot apart in the row. The centre of plants should be blanched by tying the outside leaves with twine or raffia.

294—Giant Green Fringed. A beautifully curled, strong-growing variety. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c. Postpaid.

296—Broad Batavian. Has broad, thick leaves that make an excellent salad when blanched. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c. Postpaid.



Endive

Eggplant

Seeds are generally sown in a hotbed late in February and transplanted later on into small pots. Being very sensitive to cold, Eggplants should not be set into the open ground until early June. Plant them 3 feet apart each way and cultivate freely.

286—Black Beauty. Famed for its uniformly beautiful blackish-purple eggs which grow to generous size. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c., oz. 60c. Postpaid.

288—New York Improved Spineless. Of great adaptability to many soils and different climatic conditions. Fruits deep purple, large, and smooth. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c., oz. 55c. Postpaid.



Dill



Sage

Herbs

A row or two of pot herbs should be in every home garden. Thin out the seedlings to stand 8 to 10 inches apart in the row.

620—Caraway. Seeds are used for flavoring bread and soup. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c.

624—Dill. Both seeds and foliage are used in flavoring pickles. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c.

628—Sage. The dried leaves flavor meats and dressings. Pkt. 15c., oz. \$1.00.

626—Sweet Fennel. For flavoring sweets and making aromatic teas. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c.

630—Sweet Marjoram. For seasoning soups and stews. Pkt. 15c., oz. 40c.

632—Thyme. For seasoning soups, meats, and sausages. Pkt. 25c., oz. \$2.00.

**Bromfield's
Dependable
Seeds
will please
you**

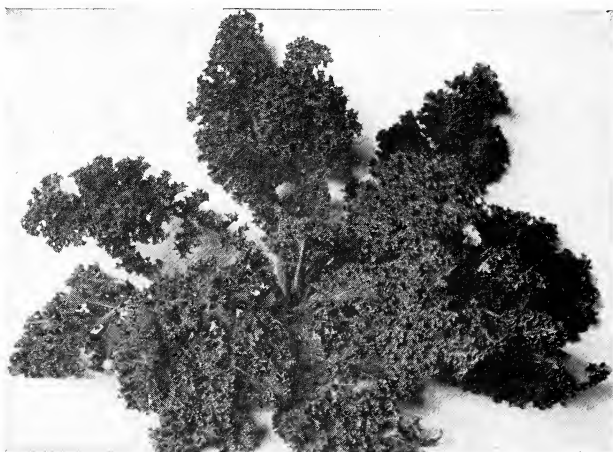
Encourage good health by the free use of vegetables. A liberal use of them will keep the whole family well.

Kale or Borecole

Seeds are generally sown late in July or early August. The dwarf Siberian is hardy enough on Long Island to be left in the garden all winter, to be gathered as required. The Dwarf Green Curled should be covered with leaves or strawy manure or protected like celery.

302—Hardy Siberian. The hardiest of all the Kales, but less curly than the next. Pkt. 10c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c. Postpaid.

300—Dwarf Green Curled. The leaves resemble handsome, thick plumes, 12 to 14 inches long. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c. Postpaid.

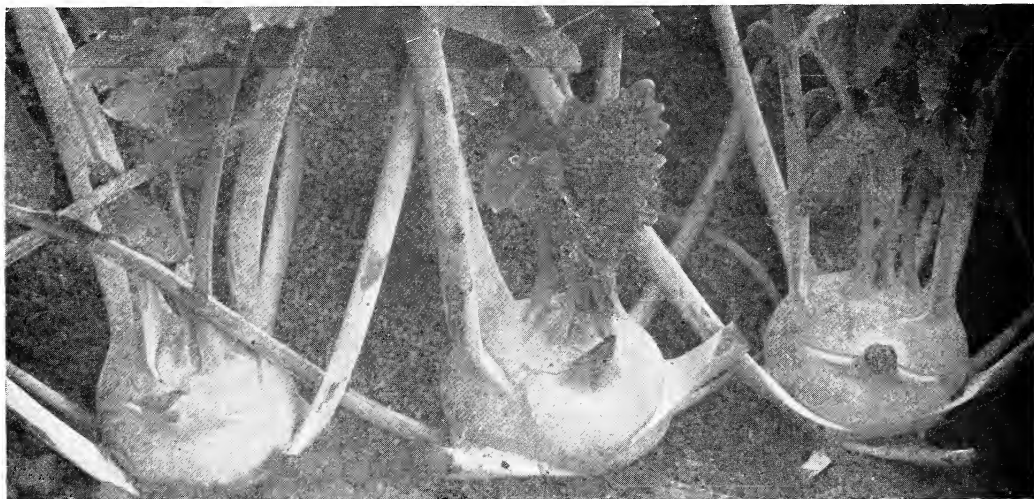


Dwarf Siberian Kale—a hardy member of the Cabbage tribe.

Kohlrabi—A Useful Cousin of the Cabbages

In flavor this is very much like Turnips. Will remain in fit table condition even during July and August when it is impossible to grow Turnips. Thin out the seedlings as directed for Beets.

310—Early White Vienna. Within 60 days after seeds are sown this will perfect most palatable 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch bulbs. Pkt. 10c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c. Postpaid.



We predict that, in the future, the home gardener will prefer Kohlrabi to Turnips. Kohlrabi is of superior flavor.

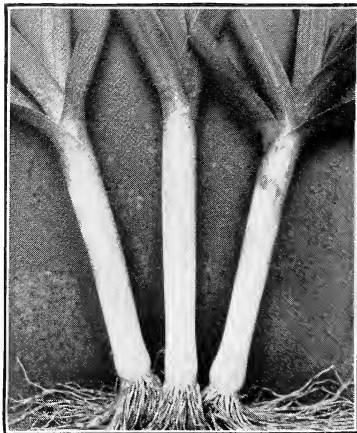
Leeks

A delicately flavored member of the Onion family, equally useful for flavoring soups or as a salad.

316—American Flag. The best for early use. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

318—Rouen Winter. The hardiest of them all. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

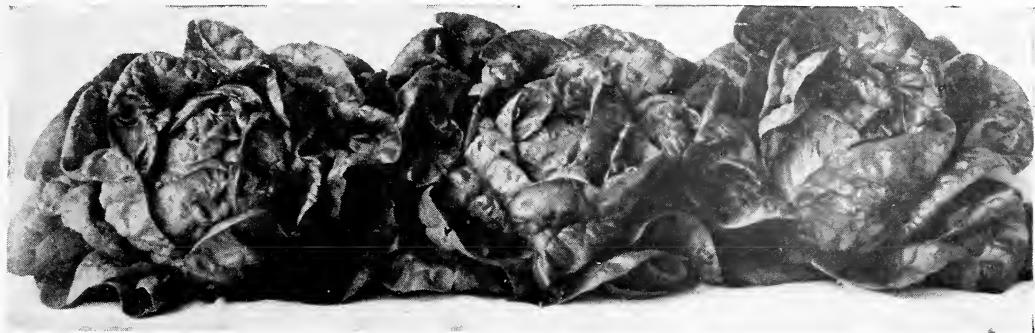
NOTE — DO YOU KNOW that the highest bred strains of plants are the poorest yielders of seeds? This accounts for great variations in prices!



Leeks

Seed Service of an Unusual Kind

The Choicest LETTUCE All Seasons



You'll prefer Butterhead Lettuces to all others after tasting Allheart.

YOU may enjoy lettuce practically from earliest spring until August, and again from early September until frost. The proper selection of varieties is the prime factor. Secondly, in order to properly develop and form heads, all head lettuces *must be thinned out* as soon as the seedlings are 2 to 3 inches tall, to stand 4 inches apart in the row.

Cultivate thoroughly and often *between* the heads in the row. For the earliest crop sow Black Seeded Simpson which *will not* form heads. The Butterhead varieties may be planted up to the middle of May, after which seeds should be sown of Iceberg or New York or Wonderful. Toward the end of May plant Cos Lettuce only. Fall again brings favorable growing conditions for Big Boston, Allheart, and other early kinds which may be sown in late August, for crops throughout September and October.

Head Lettuce

336—Wayahead. A very fine, very early strain of famous May King Butterhead, which it surpasses in every respect. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.40. Postpaid.

320—Black Seeded Big Boston. The finest type of ever-popular Big Boston Butterhead—the variety so extensively grown in the South for shipping north during the winter months. It is particularly well adapted for early work in the home garden, both outdoors and under glass. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.40. Postpaid.

322—Allheart. A splendid early Butterhead. The heads average 8 to 10 inches in diameter, are tightly folded, and of most appetizing golden green color. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

330—Iceberg. As illustrated alongside, this is of the distinct crisp-head or cabbage-head type. It differs from all described above in having midribs which bend in, curving over the center, forming most tightly folded heads. One of the most delicious of the entire crisp-head class, becoming ready for use in from 80 to 85 days after sowing seeds. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c., lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

328—California Cream Butter. Preëminently a summer sort, valued for its heat resistance. Within 70 days after sowing seeds, splendid 10-inch heads of most compact growth will be formed. The outside leaves have brownish tinges; all leaves have small brown spots. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.40. Postpaid.

332—Crisp-As-Ice. The dark green outside leaves hold a heart of gold. One of the finest varieties to grow outdoors during the fall, because of its resistance to cold weather. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.40. Postpaid.

338—Mignonette Lettuce. The small, solid heads blanch creamy white and are tender and sweet. It does not grow very large heads, but they are perfect in quality and extremely hard, splendid for early spring use. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$2.50. Postpaid.

Loose Leaf Lettuce

324—Grand Rapids. The most popular loose-leaf variety for growing outdoors as well as under glass. Both Grand Rapids and Black Seeded Simpson develop large bunches of attractively curled leaves. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c., lb. \$1.75. Postpaid.

326—Black Seeded Simpson. The standard loose-leaf Lettuce for the home garden. Will stand fully 10 days longer than Grand Rapids before seed stalks appear. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.40. Postpaid.

NOTE.—The American people do not eat enough lettuce which contains mineral salts and is the natural way for the human system to get this important part of our diet.



Where crisp salad is the object, plant Iceberg.

Cos or Romaine LETTUCE



Kingsholm
Cos, a
great
August salad.

340—Dwarf Express or Eclipse Cos. The smallest, but earliest, of the popular Cos or Romaine Lettuces. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c., 1 lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.

342—Kingsholm Cos. This greatest heat-resister of the entire Cos Lettuce family is fully described on Page 3. A good picture of a typical head is shown alongside. Pkt. 10c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., lb. \$2.50. Postpaid.

Delicious Melons (Muskmelons)

The soil must contain plenty of well-rotted manure, leaf mold, or be naturally rich, containing an abundance of humus. While the earliest varieties require at least 100 days from date of sowing seeds, any time after the last of May. The culture of Muskmelons and Watermelons differs only in that the latter are very much stronger growers, requiring more space. Prepare hills as suggested for Cucumbers, placing Muskmelon hills about 3 to 4 feet apart, while Watermelons should be allowed twice that distance.

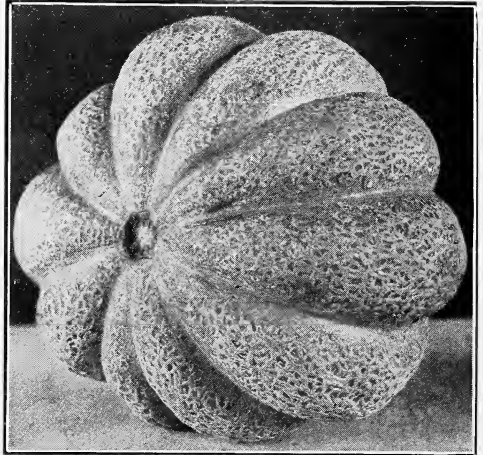
356—Osage or Miller's Cream. A large-sized orange or golden fleshed variety of particular merit on heavy soils and in cool sections. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.50. Postpaid.

360—Netted Gem. The small, well-known densely netted, almost round, Melon also known as Rockyford. Flesh green, thick, good to the rind and most aromatic. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c. lb. \$1.15. Postpaid.

362—Early Knight. The earliest of all green-fleshed Muskmelons, holding real quality flesh. Will ripen within 100 days after seeds are sown and does surprisingly well in cool sections. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.50. Postpaid.

364—Emerald Gem. A small, salmon-fleshed, dark green-skinned variety holding a big quantity of high-quality flesh. Pkt. 10c. oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., lb. \$1.35. Postpaid.

368—Burrell's Gem. The golden-fleshed companion to Rockyford or Netted Gem. of rather oblong shape. Has no superior in flavor. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c. lb. \$1.65. Postpaid.



Osage Muskmelon, that delicious golden center variety

Watermelons

374—Early Fordhook. The earliest of the really large kinds. Well-developed specimens average a foot long by 9 inches in diameter. Flesh of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c. lb. \$1.35. Postpaid.

376—Kleckley Sweets. The most popular oblong dark green sort, from 10 to 20 inches long by 10 inches in diameter. Bright scarlet flesh and a solid heart of splendid flavor make it a great favorite. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb., \$1.65. Postpaid.

378—Tom Watson. The greatest of all oblong Watermelons for shipping. Bright red flesh is of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c. lb. \$1.15. Postpaid.

Mustard for Greens

384—Fordhook Fancy. The curly-edged leaves of this almost resemble a plume or leaf of Kale. Pkt. 10c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c., lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

386—Broad Leaved Long Standing. A great heat resister. Delicious, cooked with lettuce, just like Spinach greens. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$1.50. Postpaid.

Okra or Gumbo

Fine for soups and stews. Sow like corn, and cultivate like it. Use pods while young.

390—White Velvet. The best for the home garden. Early and bearing freely. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Large ONIONS

Easily Grown from Seeds

YOU can easily grow large prize-winning Onions in one season from seeds sown early in April. Onion seeds are of very strong germination, and should be sown in rows 18 to 24 inches apart. The seedlings, however, are rather delicate, and require thorough cultivation so as to prevent their being smothered by weeds. As soon as the young seedlings are about 4 inches tall, they should be thinned out to stand about 4 inches apart in the row, as shown in illustration. Frequent cultivation and a fairly rich soil are most essential.

392—White Portugal. Within 100 days after seeds are sown you may pull handsome globe-shaped, white bulbs $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter. They are very mild, but do not keep well. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c. Postpaid.

394—White Queen or Barletta. The earliest of all Onions, forming small white bulbs from one to two inches in diameter within 60 days from date seeds are sown. This is the well-known pickling Onion. Pkt. 10c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

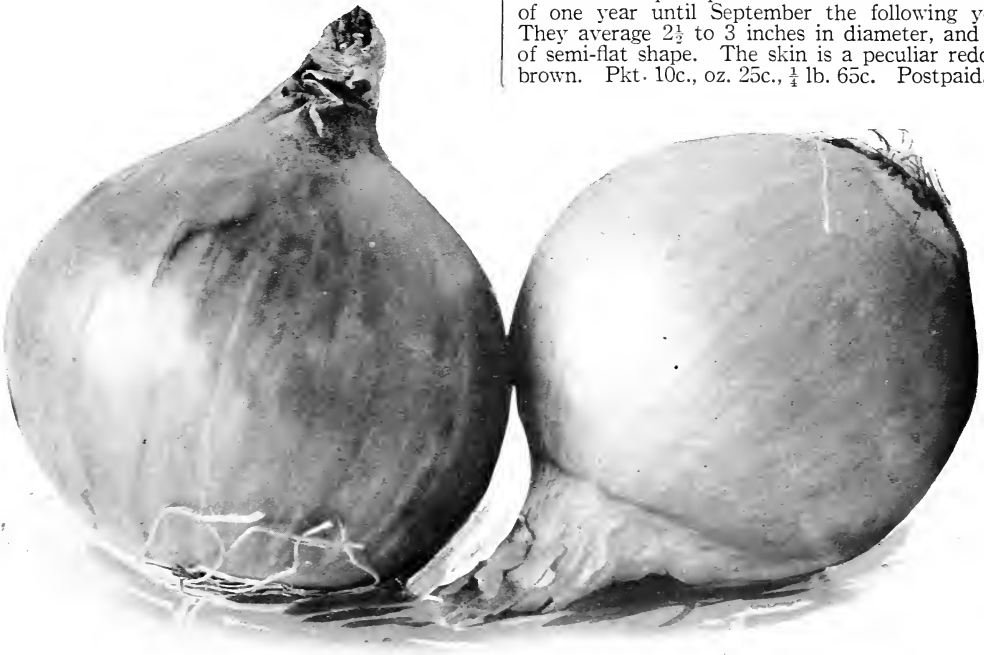
396—Yellow Globe Danvers. The standard yellow Onion in most sections to-day. While in common with all other varieties, it prefers a deep, well-enriched loam or muck soil, it will be found of greatest adaptability to all soils and climates. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c. Postpaid.



To grow large Onions from seed, the seedlings must be "thinned out." Those that are pulled up can be transplanted.

404—Red Wethersfield. The large, flat bulbs average 4 to 5 inches in diameter, by 2 inches thick through. The flesh is purplish white. An excellent keeper. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c. Postpaid.

406—Australian Brown. Bulbs of this have been known to keep in perfect condition from October of one year until September the following year. They average $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, and are of semi-flat shape. The skin is a peculiar reddish brown. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c. Postpaid.



Yellow Globe Danvers, the main standby throughout America.

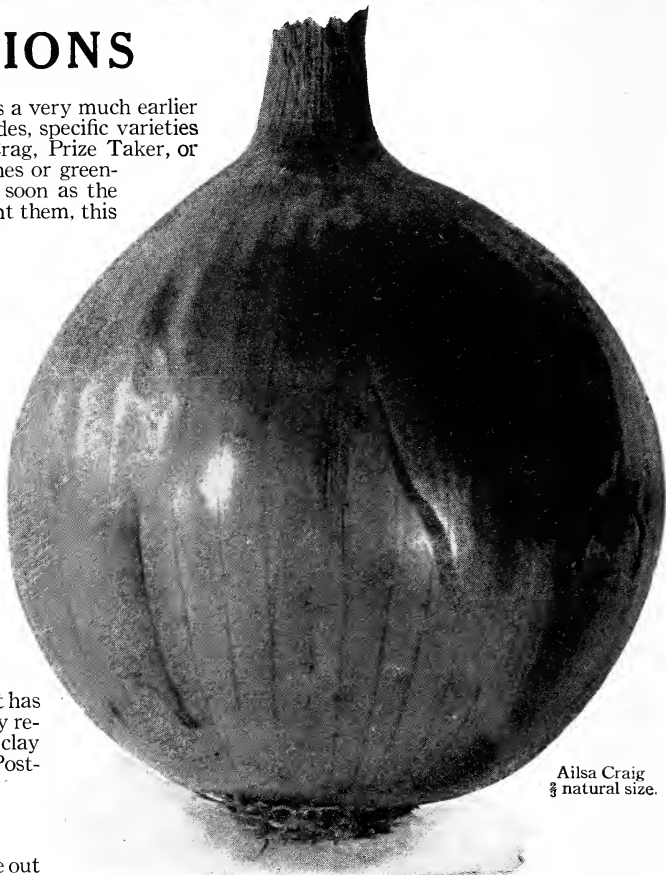
How to Grow Prizewinning ONIONS

TO GROW large exhibition Onions a very much earlier sowing of seeds is necessary; besides, specific varieties must be used. Sow either Ailsa Crag, Prize Taker, or Giant Denia indoors in boxes, or in frames or greenhouse, about middle of February. As soon as the seedlings are 2 to 3 inches tall, transplant them, this time to stand at least 3 inches apart in rows in the flats. Should they make too rapid a growth, and be spindly, cut back the tops and transplant repeatedly. Set seedlings outdoors into a well-prepared piece of ground by about middle of April.

398—Prize Taker. The largest but also latest maturing yellow American sort. It requires about 20 days from sowing seeds to gather Prize Takers in the garden, and if you enjoy a growing season of that duration, the seeds may be sown outdoors early in April. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c. Postpaid.

400—Ailsa Craig. The well-known English Exhibition Onion. Well-grown bulbs often weigh up to two pounds. Pkt. 15c., oz. 75c. Postpaid.

408—Giant Denia. A strain of that giant Onion called Gigantic Gibraltar. It has foliage of a bluish green color particularly resistant to blight. Well adapted to heavy clay soils. Pkt. 10c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.



Ailsa Craig
 $\frac{2}{3}$ natural size.

PARSNIPS

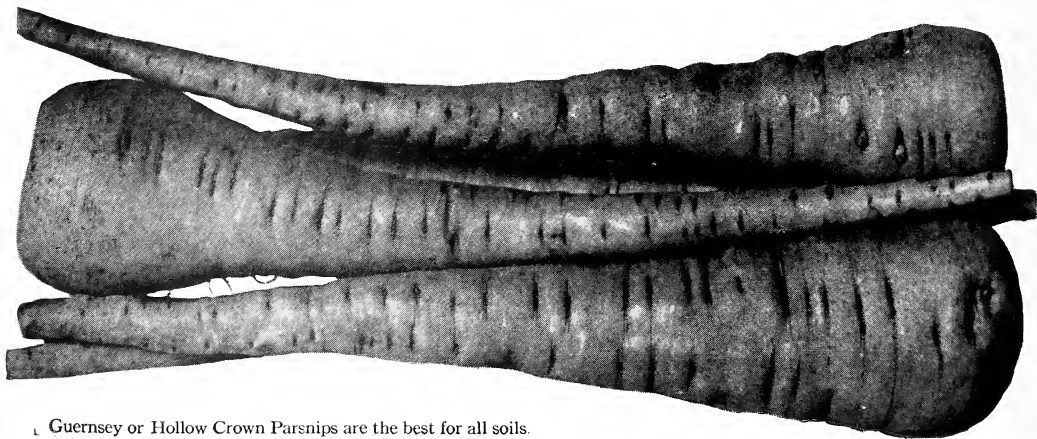
Sow Parsnips when the soft maples are out in full leaf. Seeds will easily rot in cold, wet ground. Rows should be placed at least 3 feet apart, while the seedlings should be thinned out to stand from 4 to 5 inches apart. Frost improves their quality and they may be left in the ground all winter. However, they must be used quickly the following spring, since the new season's growth causes the roots to get soft.

420—Guernsey, or Hollow Crown. Our strain has a uniformly smooth, white skin. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c. Postpaid.

PARSLEY

Every garden should have a row of fresh parsley. It is easily grown in the garden or in pots during the winter. Sow the seed early in the spring in shallow drills.

414—Champion Moss Curled. Of very deep green color, forming compact plants with densely curled leaves. Unsurpassed for garnishing. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c. Postpaid.



Guernsey or Hollow Crown Parsnips are the best for all soils.

Seed Service of an Unusual Kind

How to Enjoy Delicious PEAS

For Eight Consecutive Weeks

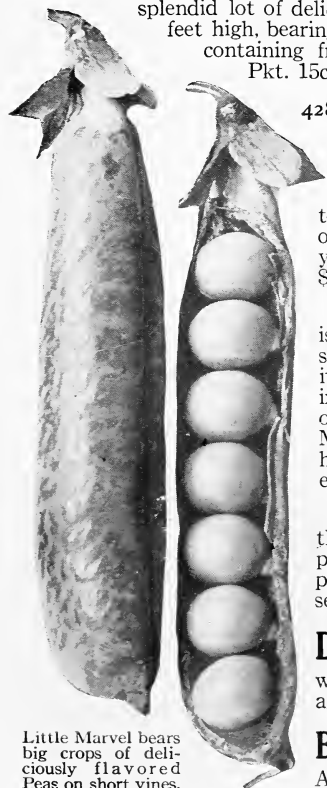
TO HAVE sweet, luscious Peas from the time that the season permits until hot weather makes it impossible is, we believe, one of the ideals of every home gardener. It is not difficult to attain this result where the proper varieties maturing in succession are selected, and where repeated plantings are made of a few varieties, to fill in the gaps between the yielding times of the others.

For a first crop, sow Bromfield's Early Surprise any time after middle of April. Early in May follow this, by sowing, at one time, little Marvel, Thomas Laxton, and Potlach. Of the three, Little Marvel requires no support or brush, although all Peas thrive best if the vines are kept off the ground. Little Marvel and Thomas Laxton will yield the bulk of their crop within sixty-five and seventy-five days respectively. Potlach requires nearly eighty-five days to perfect the crop. Hence, in order to fill the gap between Thomas Laxton and Potlach, a second sowing of both Little Marvel and Thomas Laxton is advisable a week after the first. This program will provide sweet Peas from early in July until end of August.

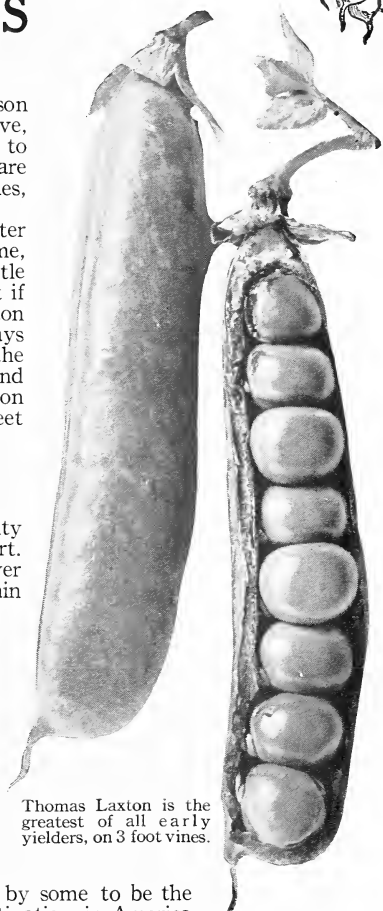
The Winners for Earliness

424—Bromfield's Early Surprise. By far the earliest good quality Pea we know of. It is not a smooth Pea, neither is it a wrinkled sort. The originator calls it a dimpled variety. It has the advantage over the sweeter wrinkled sorts, in being very much hardier. Within fifty days after seeds were sown on Long Island, we have gathered tremendous crops of handsome four inch pods well filled with from five to seven good sized Peas of splendid quality. Early Surprise grows 2½ to 3 feet tall, and support of some sort should be provided, for best results. Pkt. 15c., lb. 50c., 2 lbs. 85c. Postpaid.

426—Gradus or Prosperity. The recognized quality standard among extra early wrinkled Peas. Within sixty-five days from date seeds are sown, Gradus will reward the home gardener with a splendid lot of delicious Peas. The vines average 3 feet high, bearing on an average four 4 inch pods, containing from six to eight splendid Peas. Pkt. 15c., lb. 45c., 2 lbs. 80c. Postpaid.



Little Marvel bears big crops of deliciously flavored Peas on short vines.



Thomas Laxton is the greatest of all early yielders, on 3 foot vines.

428—Thomas Laxton. Pronounced by some to be the most thoroughbred Pea in cultivation in America to-day. It is of about the same season of maturity as Gradus, with vines 3 feet high, hence support should be provided. Thomas Laxton has bluntly finished pods, and every one of those pods is filled to the very tip with delicious large dark green Peas. In yield of quarts of pods per 15 foot row, Thomas Laxton will, we believe, out-yield every other variety excepting Potlach. Pkt. 15c., lb. 60c., 2 lbs. \$1.00. Postpaid.

430—Little Marvel. The ideal variety for the home garden where space is limited, and the gardener wishes to gather the greatest crops of handsomely filled pods from small space. Little Marvel is a big wonder, in that it produces on vines 18 to 20 inches high, six to eight pods, generally borne in pairs. Every one of those pods will hold eight luscious dark green Peas of incomparable quality. We believe the time will come when Little Marvel will entirely replace every other dwarf variety of Peas in American home gardens. Our stock comes from the originator, and will be found exceptionally true. Pkt. 15c., lb. 60c., 2 lbs. \$1.00. Postpaid.

Please Note: We offer Peas only in 15 cents packet since we believe that our customers will rather pay the extra 5 cents and receive a *liberal* packet than be disappointed by a "skimpy" 10 cent packet. Our prices per pound will be found uniformly moderate. A packet contains enough seeds to sow 30 feet of row. A pound will sow 120 feet of row.

Don't Sow Peas after May 15th and expect to gather fine crops! Pea vines need plenty of moisture and cool weather to bear a good crop of well-filled pods. Moisture and cool weather are generally lacking during July and August.

But September and fall generally again bring conditions to the liking of the Pea. Therefore splendid results have been obtained from early August sowings of such extra early sorts as offered above.



Alderman, the mid-season standard for large pods.

Choicest Mid-season PEAS and Late

The season of bearing of these later, tall-growing kinds is considerably longer than that of the shorter vined early sorts.

440—Alderman. This is easily the highest bred of all the popular strains of Telephone Peas; also sometimes called Dark Podded Telephone. The handsome 5 inch pods contain from 9 to 10 large Peas of extraordinary size and flavor. Our strain bears pods in pairs, sometimes as many as 5 pairs to the five foot vine. Pkt. 15c., lb. 60c., 2 lbs. \$1.00. Postpaid.

442—Potlach. Within 85 days after seeds are sown, Potlach will bear an abundance of well filled pods averaging $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, which, in quality, almost rival Little Marvel. Potlach is a heavy yielder, a 15 foot row having borne 18 quarts of Peas in the course of three pickings. Pkt. 15c., lb. 50c., 2 lbs. 85c. Postpaid.

444—Champion of England. The standard main crop variety in sections enjoying an abundance of moist, cool weather. Where growing conditions are right this will grow 5 to 6 feet tall and bear an abundance of four inch pods during a long season. Considered by many to be the richest and best flavored late Pea in cultivation. Pkt. 15c., lb. 45c., 2 lbs. 85c. Postpaid.

Sweet PEPPERS for Stuffing and Flavoring

Originally children of tropical climates, Pepper plants are long-lived and require a long season during which to develop and bear the crop. Seeds are generally sown early in February in hotbeds or greenhouses or in a warm, sunny kitchen window, in boxes filled with a few inches of good, rich soil. As soon as the seedlings make the second or third pair of leaves, they should be transplanted in other boxes, giving them at least three inches of space each way, or they may be planted in individual paper pots. They should not be set out into the garden until you prepare your Cucumber hills or the Tomato patch.

450—Large Early Neapolitan. Unquestionably one of the earliest and also one of the most prolific of all sweet Peppers. The fruits are ready within 120 days after seeds are sown, averaging 4 inches long by 2 inches in diameter and single plants frequently carry from 40 to 50 fruits at one time. Pkt. 10c., oz. 45c. Postpaid.

452—Sweet-Meat Glory. The most popular of the "Pimiento" type, so extensively used in the south for stuffing, pickling and making relishes. One of the thickest fleshed, sweetest of all Peppers. The fruits are distinctly top shaped, averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the stem end, gradually tapering to a blunt point. Pkt. 15c., oz. 60c. Postpaid.

454—Ruby King. The blocky, almost square fruits average $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 4 inches in diameter. They are ready for gathering within 135 days after seeds are sown. The flesh is thick, mild and sweet. Pkt. 10c., oz. 60c. Postpaid.

456—Chinese Giant. The largest fruited of all, but also the latest to reach full size. It does not ripen in sections having less than 100 nights of growing season. The plants are most vigorous and thickly set with the blocky, almost square fruits averaging 4 to 5 inches in diameter both ways. The greatest favorite of all for stuffing and salads because of its size and mild flavor. Pkt. 10c., oz. 75c. Postpaid.

460—Small-fruited Sorts Mixed. In this we offer a number of small fruited kinds, generally used for seasoning. This includes the Cayenne, True Chili, and Tabasco Pepper, besides other bearing pungent fruits. Pkt. 10c., oz. 60c. Postpaid.



Ruby King is equally useful for flavoring and stuffing.

PUMPKINS

PLANT these in the corn field or along fences or in some corner where the vines can climb and ramble at will. A general practice, and a good one, is to drop 3 to 5 seeds in every third hill in the corn patch. Where the Pumpkins are grown as a garden crop, the same general requirements as given for Melons and directions for growing them, will be found practical.

470—Small Sugar. The standard New England pie Pumpkin. Does not average over 18 inches in diameter, but is thick-fleshed, fine-grained, and of excellent quality. Pkt 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c. Postpaid.

472—Winter Luxury. This is the one kind that brings to you the acme in Pumpkin quality. It is a small, perfectly round variety with light yellow skin, which shows a faint netting over the entire surface, not unlike that found on a russet Apple. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c. Postpaid.

474—Golden Oblong. An elongated variety producing fruits 8 to 10 inches in diameter, by 16 to 18 inches long. Of very superior quality, and a splendidly keeping variety. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c. Postpaid.

476—Genuine Mammoth. Also called King of Mammoth or Jumbo, frequently weighs over 150 lbs. Generally grown for Shows and Fairs. For extra large specimens, only one or two fruits should be allowed to develop per vine. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c. Postpaid.



Grow pumpkins for fun and finer pies

Crisp RADISHES All Seasons

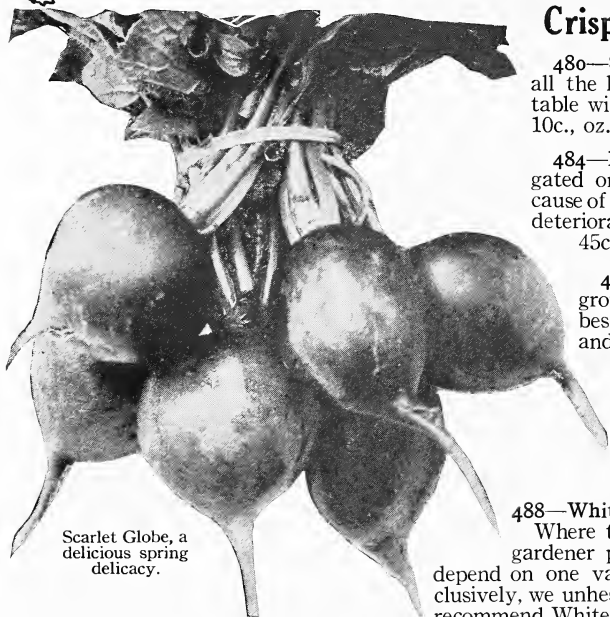
ONE of the greatest, if not *the* greatest delicacy of the garden. You may enjoy Radishes from early in May until almost Spring of the following year, if you provide the right varieties for the different seasons. As with many other vegetables, the proper selection of varieties is of paramount importance in the production of this crop. Very early in April sow seeds of the early globe-shaped, Olive-shaped and long kinds. Sow short rows every week, and be sure to thin out the seedlings to stand from 1 to 2 inches apart for the very small kinds, and from 4 to 6 inches apart for the later, larger growing varieties.



You must give the Radish seedlings room to develop if you would enjoy a perfect product.

After middle of May, sow Summer varieties, like Cincinnati Market and Chartier. These will stand August heat. Early in July, sow seeds of White Strasburg, White Chinese and Black Spanish. White Strasburg is a firm fleshed Summer variety, ready for use late in September, and keeps well throughout October. Black Spanish is a still later maturing variety, but by far the best keeper. We have known roots of this to keep in perfect condition from Fall of one year until March the following year, if stored in sand or dry soil in the cellar.

482—Sparkler. This is the finest strain of ever popular Scarlet Turnip White Tip. In shape, it very much resembles Scarlet Globe, illustrated on opposite page, but the lower part of each globe, as well as the tap root, are pure white, adding greatly to the appetizing appearance of this little crisp and sparkling Radish. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c. Postpaid.



Scarlet Globe, a delicious spring delicacy.

Crisp RADISHES—Continued

480—Scarlet Globe. The most popular of all the little round Radishes, becoming ready for the table within thirty days after seeds are sown. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c. Postpaid.

484—French Breakfast. Roots are slightly elongated or olive-shaped. One of the most popular, because of its crispness, but use it quickly since the quality deteriorates very rapidly. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c. Postpaid.

486—Cincinnati Market. Well developed roots grow six to seven inches long, and are at their best when about one inch in diameter. So crisp and brittle is the flesh of this variety, that in some sections it is called the "Glass Radish." Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c. Postpaid.

488—White Icicle. Where the home gardener prefers to depend on one variety exclusively, we unhesitatingly recommend White Icicle as

the finest long white variety in cultivation. Roots average 4 to 5 inches long by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. From seeds sown middle of April, you may pull fine White Icicles beginning the last of June. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c. Postpaid.

490—Chartier, or Shepherd. Best for early Summer use. Red like Cincinnati Market, but the base of root gradually turns to rose, and the rose becomes suffused with white. High quality. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c. Postpaid.

492—White Strasburg. The roots are top-shaped, and have a very much thicker skin than those of preceding varieties. Later than Chartier, and generally considered the best Mid-Summer and early Fall Radish. The flesh is crisp, solid, tender, and quite mild while the roots are young. They are at their best averaging 5 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter at the top. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c. Postpaid.

498—White Chinese or Celestial Winter. This largest of the Winter Radishes develops roots averaging 6 to 9 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter. In common with Black Spanish described next, this variety has rather thick skin which should be removed before eating the flesh. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c. Postpaid.

500—Round Black Spanish. The best of the European Winter varieties, developing 4 inch roots, almost perfectly globe-shaped, late in September from seeds sown the middle of July. After the skin is removed, and the roots are sliced, the slices should be salted down for one hour before eating them. This takes away the pungent flavor, and brings out a maximum amount of crispness in the flesh. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c. Postpaid.

SALSIFY or Oyster Plant

Grow this root crop in the same manner as suggested for Parsnips. Thin out the seedlings to stand 4 inches apart in the row as soon as they are large enough to be handled, but do not attempt to grow Salsify in stony soil or heavy clay. Both may cause "forked" roots. Salsify roots should be dug in the Fall, and stored in root cellar or used promptly. They are boiled and creamed or grated and made into patties which, fried, are said to possess oyster-like flavor, hence the title, "Oyster Plant."

510—Sandwich Island Mammoth. Produces thick, smooth, brown roots with pure white flesh. The standard everywhere. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c. Postpaid.



White Icicle, the greatest all-round general purpose Radish for the home garden.

Seed Service of an Unusual Kind

How to Grow Fine SPINACH

EARLY in spring sow in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out the plants to stand 4 to 5 inches apart in the row. This does not apply to New Zealand Spinach however, which is a very much ranker grower, and should be given 3 to 5 feet between the rows, with the plants 12 to 18 inches apart in the row.

514—Long Season Triumph. The longest standing, forming perfect rosettes of thick, dark green crumpled leaves. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c. Postpaid.

516—Norfolk Savoy Leaved. Preferred by many for Fall planting, since it endures extremely cold weather in good shape. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c. Postpaid.

518—New Zealand. A rather spreading plant, making an extremely vigorous and rapid growth after passing the seedling stage. Well developed plants will cover a space 5 feet wide in all directions. The tender tips of the branches and the leaves furnish fine greens. The greatest perpetual bearing Spinach for Mid-Summer. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c. Postpaid.

SWISS CHARD or Spinach Beet

A Beet, which forms no roots, but makes big tops. The mid-ribs of leaves may be boiled and served like Asparagus, while the green portion of each leaf makes delicious Spinach greens. A 15 foot row yields about all the Spinach greens a family of five can use between July 1st and frost.

522—Large Ribbed White. A typical plant of this is shown alongside. They average 18 inches tall, and cover as much space in diameter. Plants should stand 10 to 12 inches apart in row. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c. Postpaid.

524—Lucullus. Differs from preceding in having distinctly "savoyed" or curled foliage. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c. Postpaid.

Best SQUASH for Summer and Winter Use

Few vegetables are more appetizing and more nourishing than a well prepared dish of Squash, especially that Summer Squash called Cocoselle Bush. In common with Melons and Pumpkins, the vining varieties of Squash are sown in hills, 6 to 8-feet apart, any time after Decoration Day. Sow the bush varieties in rows, 3 feet apart and thin out the plants to stand from 12 to 18 inches apart in the row.

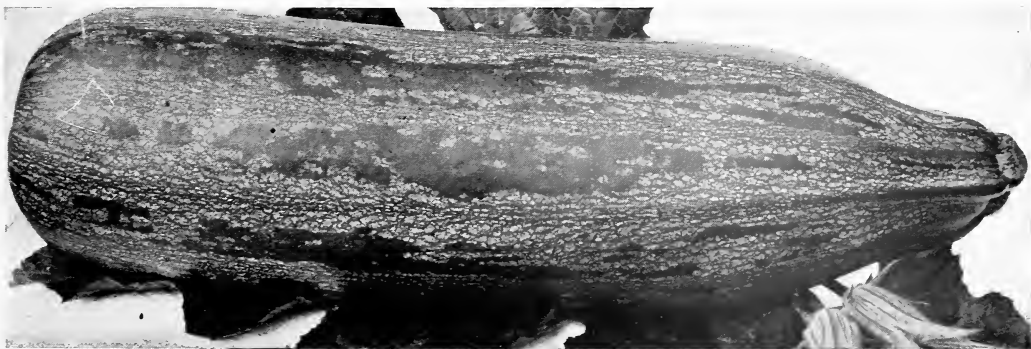
530—Early White Bush. The flat "scalloped" Bush Squash, also known as Patty-Pan. Very productive. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c. Postpaid.

532—Golden Summer Crook Neck. Well developed fruits measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet long by 4 to 6 inches in diameter. They are distinctly curved in shape, while the attractive golden yellow surface is densely warted. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c. Postpaid.



Swiss Chard, a great yielder of Spinach greens all summer.

534—Cocoselle Bush. So highly prized because recent discoveries have proved that it contains unusual quantities of the valuable element called Vitamines. Doctors prescribe more Summer Squash for children, to make them sturdy. A 15 foot row of this, in our trial grounds last Summer yielded about 50 fruits. Wherever there are children in the family, this Squash should be grown. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c. Postpaid.



Cocoselle Bush or Italian Vegetable Marrow, the greatest food for growing children.

Two Well-Keeping Winter SQUASHES

540—Boston Vegetable Marrow. Oval-shaped, thick-skinned orange red fruits with thick, deep orange colored flesh. Very prolific. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c. Postpaid.

542—True Warted Hubbard. The large, olive green, heavily warted fruits are curiously shaped, tapering toward stem as well as blossom end. Thick flesh of splendid quality. A good keeper if handled with care in storing. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c. Postpaid.

Great Crops of TOMATOES *And How to Grow Them*

Even where space is limited, great crops of fine fruits may be grown if the right varieties are used and staking and pruning is practiced. Sow the seeds early in April in a hotbed or in "Seed Flats," indoors. As soon as the seedlings are 2 to 3 inches tall, transplant them to stand 2 to 3 inches apart in other boxes or flats. Harden gradually by freely exposing them to the air, and by Decoration Day set them into the garden in well prepared spots, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart each way.

Great crops of either bright red or purple fruits may be grown by either raising several varieties bearing their crops in succession, or by providing several lots of plants of one and the same kind, by making repeated sowings. The generally accepted and perhaps best practice is to provide a certain number of plants of different varieties maturing in succession. Among the bright red kinds, our choice is Bonny Best for an extra early, and Matchless for the main crop. Dwarf Stone is the late standard for gardens of limited size. The same succession among purple varieties may be secured by planting June Pink for a first early, Globe for second early, and early main crop and Trucker's Favorite for late main crop.

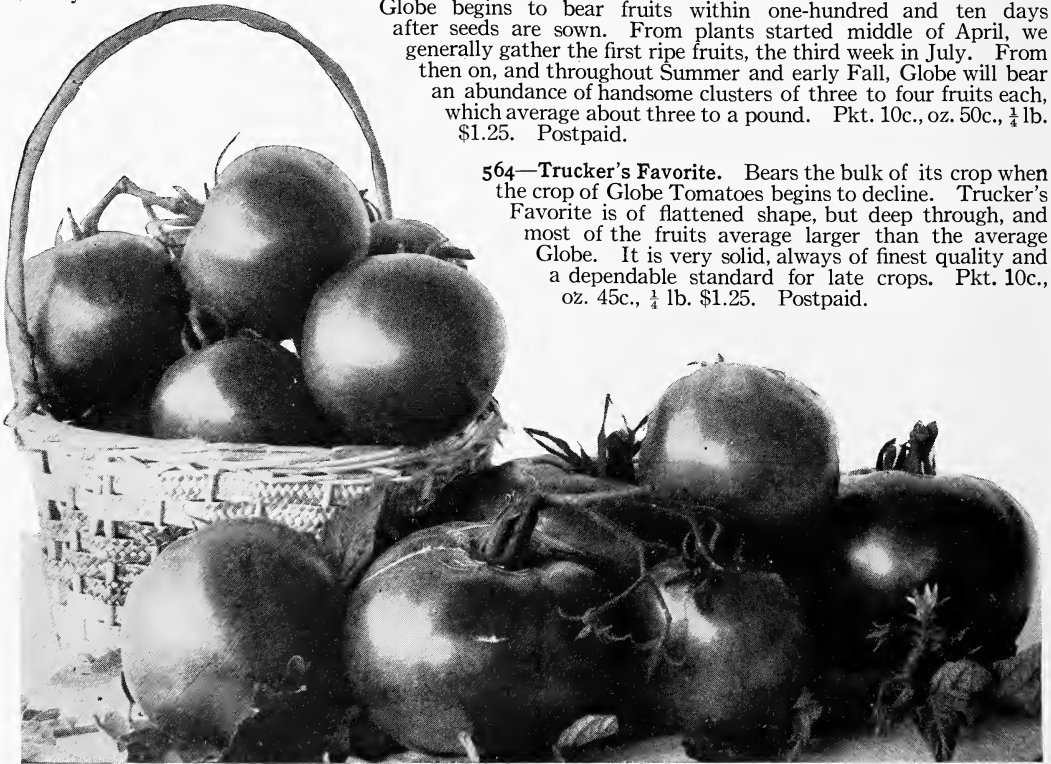
The Finest Purple Skinned Kind

560—June Pink. Perhaps the earliest of all bearing the first ripe fruits within ninety-five days after seeds are sown. It is quite solid for so extra early a kind, and in common with all other purple varieties, of distinctly milder flavor than the scarlet kinds. It has only a short season of bearing however, so no home gardener should grow this sort exclusively. Pkt. 10c., oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

562—Globe. This finest of all purple skinned varieties may well be termed the acme of perfection in this fruit. Of symmetrical globe-shape, with delicious deep red flesh, globe is at once an ideal home garden, as well as market garden fruit. Were we confined to the choice of but one variety, we would let that be Globe. It has no superior in solidity, contains very few seeds, and for canning, we consider it the equal of any scarlet variety.

Globe begins to bear fruits within one-hundred and ten days after seeds are sown. From plants started middle of April, we generally gather the first ripe fruits, the third week in July. From then on, and throughout Summer and early Fall, Globe will bear an abundance of handsome clusters of three to four fruits each, which average about three to a pound. Pkt. 10c., oz. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

564—Trucker's Favorite. Bears the bulk of its crop when the crop of Globe Tomatoes begins to decline. Trucker's Favorite is of flattened shape, but deep through, and most of the fruits average larger than the average Globe. It is very solid, always of finest quality and a dependable standard for late crops. Pkt. 10c., oz. 45c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.



Globe, the greatest purple-skinned sort for the home garden. Quality the highest.

The Bright Red Sorts for Great Crops of Tomatoes

For canning, these are greatly preferred, because of their richer, deeper red color. All scarlet sorts are of greater acidity than the purples.

550—Bonny Best. Bonny Best is ready for picking from 100 to 105 days after seeds are sown. Where staked, as shown in illustration, with the plants reduced to the three strongest branches, it is very difficult indeed to beat Bonny Best in yield. Fruits average 3 inches in diameter, are slightly flattened, and borne in handsome clusters. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00. Postpaid.

552—Matchless. The greatest scarlet main crop sort in cultivation. Bears magnificent 8 to 10 oz. fruits. Few seeds cells break up the solid crimson flesh, which is also of delightful quality. Pkt. 10c., oz. 45c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

554—Dwarf Stone. Grows distinctly upright with close, stocky joints, so that well developed specimens do not average over 3 feet high. For best results, the individual plants should be supported with a stake, however. The fruits average about 3 inches in diameter. Plants may be set 2 feet apart each way. Pkt. 10c., oz. 45c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25. Postpaid.

580—Golden Queen. Valued for the pretty appearance of the slices when served in conjunction with those of red tomatoes. Pkt. 10c. oz. 40c. Postpaid.



Bonny Best, the greatest of the early bright red kinds.

Small Fruited Tomatoes

Used for making preserves. The fruits are of different shape as indicated by the names of the varieties. We shall be glad to supply these, either separately or in a mixture at 10c. per pkt. 570, Cherry shaped. 572, Pear shaped. 574, Plum shaped. 576, Peach shaped.

TURNIPS

The main crop of Turnips is provided by sowing seeds of Purple Top White Globe and American Purple Top Ruta Bagas early in July at about the same time that Winter Radishes are sown. Sow very thinly in rows two feet apart in the row, the latter distance being recommended for the large growing Swedes or Ruta Bagas. These latter will remain in firm and palatable condition until Spring.

590—Early White Milan. Spring sown crop should be used quickly, since it deteriorates with the approach of warm weather. Pkt. 10., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c. Postpaid.

592—Early Purple Top Strap Leaved. A flat medium variety with white base and purple top. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c. Postpaid.

594—Purple Top White Globe. Distinctly round. Roots average 4 inches in diameter. It is not a Winter keeper. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c. Postpaid.

596—White Egg. A very sweet, slightly elongated variety of great solidity. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c. Postpaid.

598—Yellow or Amber Globe. A still later variety with firmer flesh of splendid flavor. Pkt. 10c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c. Postpaid.

600—Petrowski. Grows to good size, and, in keeping qualities, almost approaches the Ruta Bagas. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c. Postpaid.

Ruta Bagas or Swedish Turnips

610—Improved American Purple Top. The elongated globular roots, have a pale yellow skin, with a purple top. The flesh is of finest quality. A very dependable yielder on all soils. Pkt. 10c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c. Postpaid.

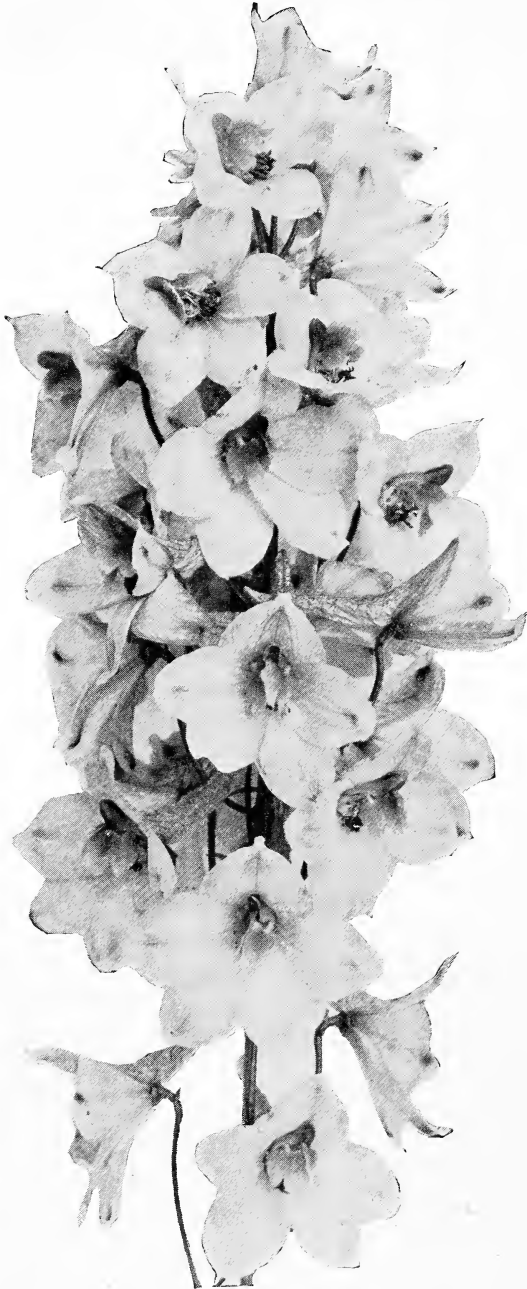
612—Large White or White Rock. The roots are of pure white color, slightly shaded green at the top. The flesh is white, firm, and sweet. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c. Postpaid.



American Purple Top Ruta Baga—a wonder for winter keeping.

Bromfield's Dependable Flower Seeds

*Grow Your Own;
It's Lots More Fun*



DO YOU realize how easy it is to have a flower garden, with very little expense or trouble? Not only the pretty annuals, but the lovely perennials which come up by themselves year after year, are easily raised from seed at a small cost. An attractive perennial border may require several hundred dollars worth of plants while the very same result may be had with a few dollars worth of seed.

Think of the pleasure you will have growing your own, caring for them from the beginning. There is something about gardening that is so wonderful and so fascinating, it must be that those that do gardening love to accomplish something, and love things that grow.

As soon as one summer is over the thoughts of most of our customers turn to the next, they are stimulated by whatever success they have had, and their thoughts turn to further efforts to accomplish bigger and better things.

We dedicate this catalog to Garden lovers and hope it will be a stepping-stone path to the most charming and delightful garden you have ever enjoyed, so it is quite appropriate that we call our catalog **YOUR GARDEN YEAR.**

It always will be our highest aim to supply you with the very best grade of seed obtainable. Our success is due to building our reputation on Dependability, Honesty, and Truth, with Courtesy and Fairness of Treatment.

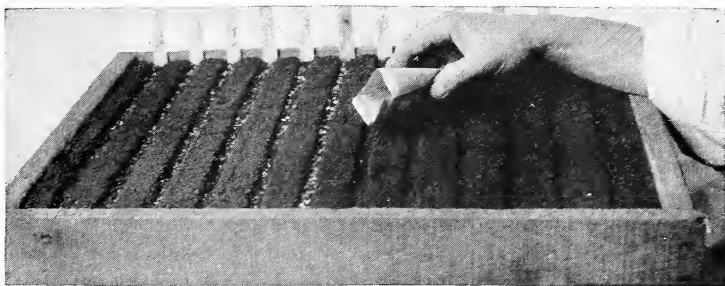
Seed Service of an Unusual Kind

How to Make a Seed Flat

Start with a box about 16 or 18 inches wide, 24 inches long, and 4 inches deep, or some box having similar dimensions, although it should not be deeper. A deeper box will require more soil to fill it, or the sides of the box will withhold the light from the seedlings.

Fill the flat to a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches with finely sifted soil, best composed of part humus, part soil, and part sand. Good topsoil from woodland or pasture will fill the bill to perfection. Level the soil by passing a ruler or straight stick across it. Then make furrows, about 4 inches apart, by pressing the sharp edge of the ruler into the soil to a depth of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch depending on the kind of seeds to be sown.

The "flat" is now ready for the seeds. Place a small wooden label on end of each row marked with name of seeds you sow, as shown in illustration. After sowing and covering, place several thicknesses of newspaper over the soil, and put on water until the "flat" is thoroughly saturated. After the seedlings begin to push through the soil, the paper may be removed.



The Making of a "Seed Flat"

COLLECTION OF FLOWER SEEDS

8000. "When Dreams Come True" Collection for \$1.00

We will mail one packet each of the following sixteen beautiful free-flowering flowers, that will give you an abundance of blooms from May until late fall for \$1.00. If purchased separately this collection would cost \$1.60.

Sweet Alyssum	Candytuft	Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)	Marigolds
Asters	Centaurea	Helichrysum	Nasturtium
Balsam	Calliopsis	Hollyhocks	Shirley Poppy
Calendula	Eschscholtzia (Cal. Poppy)	Larkspur	Zinnia

8001. Cut Flower Collection \$1.00

We will send this splendid assortment of cut flowers for \$1.00. If ordered separately would cost \$1.60.

Antirrhinums	Celosia	Helichrysum	Scabiosa
Asters	Centaurea	Marigold	Verbena
Calendula	Cosmos	Mignonette	Zinnia
Calliopsis	Dianthus	Nasturtium	

8002. Children's Garden Collection 25c.

Every child loves to dig; give them this collection of seeds and they will have the time of their lives. We send one packet each of the following for 25c.

Nasturtiums	Portulaca	Pop Corn	Ornamental Gourds
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8003. Hardy (Perennial) Garden Collection \$1.00

We will send one packet each of the following beautiful Hardy garden flowers for \$1.00.

Alyssum saxatile	Shasta Daisy	Hollyhocks	Sweet William
Aquilegia	Delphinium	Lupinus polyphyllus	Perennial Poppies
Coreopsis	Gaillardia	Pyrethrum	



Dependable Flower Seeds

All Flower seeds are mailed postpaid. Our packets contain liberal quantities of the choicest strains available. It is sufficient to order by numbers alone.

Ageratum (Floss Flower)

Without doubt the most satisfactory blue bedding plant for our trying climate. Rain rarely spoils the flowers, and the colors do not fade. Start seed in a hot bed or seed flat, and set out seedlings in May, or sow them out of doors, but much the best results will be obtained by the indoor starting. A September sowing will give plants to bloom all winter indoors. If you want a bed of lovely color use AGERATUM for an edging to pale yellow CALENDULA and pale or dark purple VIOLAS (Tufted Pansy), all easily raised from seed.

1021—BLUE PERFECTION. Deep amethyst-blue; compact growth; a fine bedder and the darkest colored of all large-flowering Ageratums. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c., pkt. 10c.

1025—LITTLE BLUE STAR. Exceedingly dwarf—4 to 5 inches—and even in growth; the bright blue flowers densely cover the tiny bushes. Fine for edging. Pkt. 25c.

1023—IMPERIAL DWARF BLUE. A clear blue; 8 inches high. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1027—IMPERIAL DWARF WHITE. A lovely white, eight inches high. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.



Sweet Alyssum, "Little Gem." The border plant par excellence

Sweet Alyssum (A Maritimum)

A hardy annual, covered from early summer with small, pure-white flowers of a peculiar, delicate fragrance. One of the prettiest and most generally used edging plants we know.

1031—LITTLE GEM OR CARPET OF SNOW. Rarely over 8 inches high, but spreading. Oz. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c., pkt. 10c.

1033—TOM THUMB (A. compactum procumbens). Another beautiful white hardy annual for edgings, borders, and rock work, growing about 4 inches high and 15 to 18 inches across. Oz. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

1039—BASKET OF GOLD. (A. saxatile var. compactum)

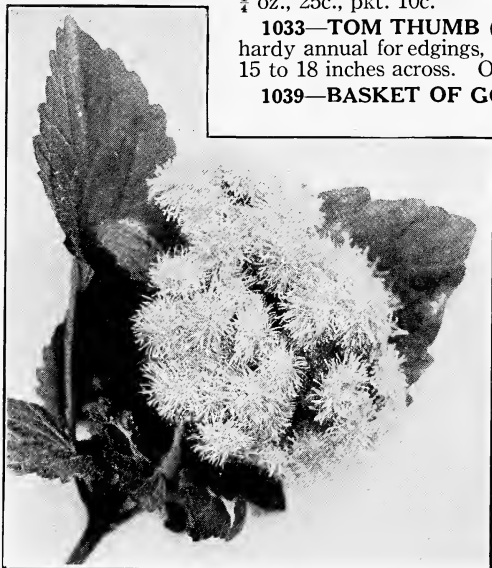
This is a perennial one foot high with clear yellow flowers and silvery gray-green leaves, a lovely color planted in mass. Excellent for rockeries; blooms the first season if sown early, but in our experience is a little hard to start and we advise planting in a seed bed for bloom the second season, as it normally blooms early in the season. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

Amaranthus

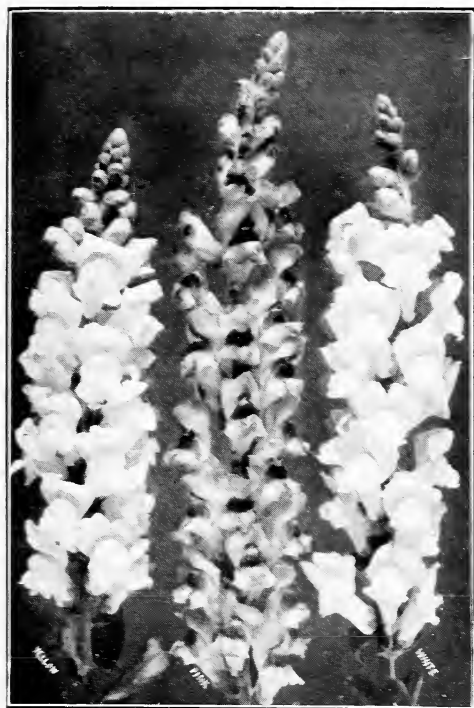
Effective, somewhat coarse-textured annuals with striking foliage, growing from 3 to 5 feet high and useful in borders of tall plants or for the centers of large beds. They thrive best if given plenty of room in a sunny location and not too rich a soil.

A little glaring for artistic effect, but children would love a little of it.

1041—TRICOLOR SPLENDENS (Joseph's Coat). Smaller flower clusters, but beautiful foliage marked with scarlet, yellow, and green; 2 to 3 feet; good for bedding. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.



Ageratum—Because of their beautiful shades of blue, their free-flowering habit, the Ageratums are becoming more popular every year.



Snapdragon, the aristocrat of the garden

Antirrhinum — (Snapdragon)

One of the most valuable flowers which can readily be grown from seed. Seed sown out of doors the first week of May, blooms early in July, remaining in flower until November. Within recent years Snapdragons have become immensely—and deservedly—popular, both for cutting and for garden effects. The two distinct types we offer differ in height but both bear large flowers. For earlier blooms start plants under glass in March.

GIANT VARIETIES (*Very Large Flowers*)

- 1042—Scarlet, pkt. 10c.
- 1044—White, pkt. 10c.
- 1046—Pink, pkt., 10c.
- 1047—Yellow, pkt., 10c.
- 1048—Collection of one packet each of the above four colors, 30c.
- 1043—Giant Mixed. A splendid mixture containing all the colors, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt., 10c.

LARGE FLOWERING HALF DWARF VARIETIES

Growing about 18 inches high, these are the best for bedding.

- 1030—DAPHNE. Soft blush pink, pkt., 10c.
- 1032—DEFIANCE. Orange red, pkt., 10c.
- 1034—GOLDEN GREEN. Rich yellow, pkt., 10c.
- 1035—QUEEN OF THE NORTH, pure white, pkt. 10c.
- 1036—Collection of one packet each of the above four colors, 30c.
- 1045—Mixed. Large flowering, half-dwarf varieties all colors, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., packet 10c.

Aquilegia—(Columbine)

Hardy perennial easily grown from seed sown in the open ground either early in the spring (when plants will often bloom the same season) or in August or September. No other plant has so airy a grace or is more generous of its blooms or better adapted for cutting.

Blooms in May, June, and July. A bed of the Long Spurred Hybrids, edging a bit of woodland or shrubbery, is one of the loveliest sights imaginable—like a bed of butterflies. They also self sow, and one has a continuous supply of seedlings after once establishing them.

1049—New Long-spurred Hybrids. The flowers range from pure white and yellow to deep blue and maroon, through all intermediate shades and combinations. Bloom in July. Pkt. 15c.

1051—Double Mixed all colors, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c., pkt. 10c.

1053—Single Mixed Columbines, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c., pkt. 10c.

Arctotis Grandis

(*African Daisy*)

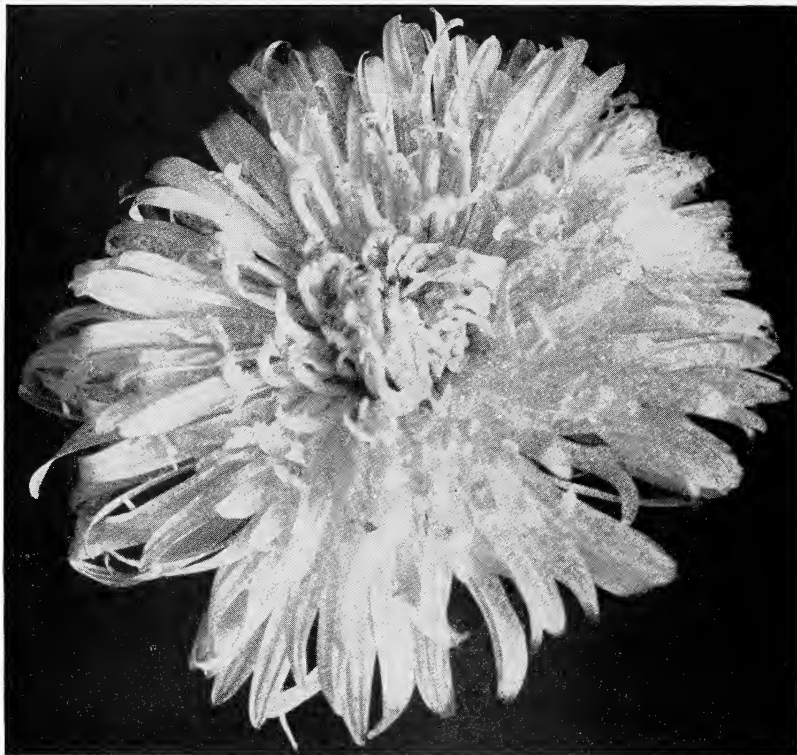
This is a lovely and unusual annual delighting in a sunny situation. The long-stemmed daisy-like flowers are pure white, the under sides of the petals lavender blue, and the centres a lovely, soft gray blue; the foliage is silvery and it is the coolest looking plant imaginable. Wonderful in a blue and white border, or with soft pale yellows. Blooms from early July till frost, and is especially valuable for cutting, lasting a week or ten days in the house. A little "shy" to start but well worth trying.

1057—ARCTOTIS GRANDIS. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.



The Columbine, "fragile yet not weak," . . . which flutters in the breeze but never abandons herself to the elements.

Bromfield's Celebrated ASTERS—The Great Cut Flower of Early Fall



No garden party is at its best unless the Asters are invited *en masse*. They are so reliable; you know just what to expect of color and stateliness when you plant them, and you can count on them until the black frosts come, both in the garden and in the vases indoors. This is a bloom of the Astermums.

12 inches apart in rows, and two feet between the rows. When wanted in mass effects in beds they may be planted nine inches apart each way.

Any extra care you give to the preparation of the soil will be repaid by larger blooms, longer stems, and more profuse flowering. Asters are great feeders, being especially fond of pulverized sheep manure or bone meal, or other good commercial fertilizer. Do not plant Asters in the same ground year after year; it is better to change each season.

For early flowering the seed should be started in a seed flat in the house in February, or early March, or in the hot bed in April, transplanting when all danger of frost is over. For August and later flowering it is just as well to sow them in the open ground in May.

Astermums

A splendid new American raised race selected from the Comet type. On account of their size and Chrysanthemum like appearance have been called Astermums. The plants grow about two feet high with often 15 to 18 strong stems, 24 inches long, each carrying enormous flowers. We offer these in five fine colors.

- 1052—Shell Pink, per pkt. 15c.
- 1054—Lavender, per pkt., 15c.
- 1055—Rose, per pkt., 15c.
- 1056—White, per pkt., 15c.
- 1058—Collection of one packet of each of the above four colors for 45c.
- 1059—Astermums mixed, all colors packet 15c.

NEW SILVERY ROSE ASTER

An exquisite, beautiful flower of a delicate silvery sheen which overlays the predominating color of rose massed with enormous double blooms, the heart of the flower is a silvery rose. See novelty, page 3.

- 1098—Silvery Rose Aster, pkt. 35c.

Asters (*Callistephus hortensis*), are one of the most important summer and autumn flowers. Besides being very effective in the garden they supply splendid long-lasting cut flowers. We pride ourselves upon offering the choicest Aster seed procurable; the varieties offered are the very finest and can be planted with perfect confidence that nothing better can be had at any price, or from any source.

With a little care in the selection of varieties it is quite easy to have Asters in bloom from the first days in July until frost.

HOW TO GROW FAMOUS ASTERS

The main essentials to insure fine Asters are a rich soil, frequent cultivating, and plenty of room between plants. When wanted for cutting with long stems they should be set out not closer than

New California Beauty Asters

A recently developed late flowering type coming into bloom in September and October; strong plants about two to three feet high bearing beautiful, large double flowers on long stems.

- 1090—Rose, per pkt., 15c.
- 1092—Shell Pink, per pkt., 15c.
- 1094—Lavender, per pkt., 15c.
- 1095—Collection of one packet of each of the above three colors for 35c.
- 1096—Beauty Asters mixed, all colors, pkt. 15c.

Seed Service of an Unusual Kind

King Asters

This distinct class is very popular and we recommend them to all lovers of fine Asters. They have a strong, sturdy growing habit, 18 inches high, and bloom from August to October; very large blossoms, petals quilled, forming a very attractive flower.

- 1080—**Rose.** Pkt. 15c. 1081—**Violet.** Pkt. 15c.
 1082—**Pink.** Pkt. 15c. 1084—**White.** Pkt. 15c.
 1086—**Collection** of one packet each of above four colors, 35c.
 1083—**KING ASTERS Mixed.** All colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c., pkt. 15c.

Superb Late Branching Aster

If you can grow but one kind of Aster, this splendid strain is the one most likely to give the best results; being of American origin, it is especially adapted to our climatic conditions. The plants are 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, strong and branching, and bear on long, strong stems, flowers which, with ordinary care, average 5 inches across. They are at their best during September, and that means for either bed-planting effects or cutting.



- 1071—**Azure Blue.** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c., pkt. 10c.
 1073—**Deep Crimson.** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c., pkt. 10c.
 1072—**Shell Pink.** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c., pkt. 10c.
 1074—**Pale Lavender.** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c., pkt. 10c.
 1077—**Pure White.** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c., pkt. 10c.

- 1075—**Deep Rose.** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c., pkt. 10c.
 1078—**Collection** of one packet of each of the above six colors for 50c.
 1079—**Finest Mixed Late Branching Asters,** all colors $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

Dreer's Peerless Pink Aster

Conceded to be the finest pink, late, branching sort ever offered. The plants are of robust, free-branching habit with rich shell pink flowers rarely less than 4 inches across and often 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. They begin to bloom about mid-August and are at their best in early September.

- 1085—**DREER'S "PEERLESS PINK" ASTER.** Pkt. 15c.

New Crimson Giant Aster

Has all the good qualities of our Superb Late Branching type, but is of upright growth, with extra large densely double flowers (few under 5 inches), on stems 15 to 18 inches long. The color is a rich blood crimson full of fire, making a brilliant bed or border display.

- 1067—**CRIMSON GIANT ASTER.** Pkt. 15c.

Royal Asters

A new, very useful early flowering, free-branching strain, filling in the season between the earliest and late branching types. The large, finely shaped double flowers with broad, slightly in-curving petals, are borne abundantly and on extra long, strong stems. The plants average 2 feet in height.

- 1089—**Rose.** Pkt. 10c.
 1087—**Lavender.** Pkt. 10c.
 1088—**Shell Pink.** Pkt. 10c.
 1076—**Purple.** Pkt. 10c.
 1091—**White.** Pkt. 10c.
 1099—**Collection** of one packet of each of the above five colors for 40c.
 1093—**Mixed ROYAL ASTERS.** All colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c., pkt. 10c.

Comet Asters

CREGO'S GIANT. The finest and largest of all Comet Asters. The immense flowers, often 6 inches across, are composed of long, wavy, twisted petals forming gracefully loose, yet densely double, half-globes. They are borne 15 to 20 to a plant on very long stems which make them especially valuable for cutting.

- 1060—**Shell Pink.** Pkt. 15c.
 1061—**Azure Blue.** Pkt. 15c.
 1062—**Crimson.** Pkt. 15c.
 1064—**White.** Pkt. 15c.
 1065—**Rose.** Pkt. 15c.
 1066—**Purple.** Pkt. 15c.
 1068—**Collection** of one packet of each of the above six colors for 50c.
 1063—**Mixed CREGO'S.** All colors, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c., pkt. 15c.

NOTE—All annuals bloom the year they are sown, and are good for one season only. The first hard frost will kill them. Your Garden to be really beautiful must have some annuals.

Hardy or Perennial Flowers sown this year will flower next year, but remember, a few dollars spent in seed will grow to many dollars worth of Hardy plants.

Balsam (*Lady Slipper*)

DOUBLE CAMELLIA-FLOWERED

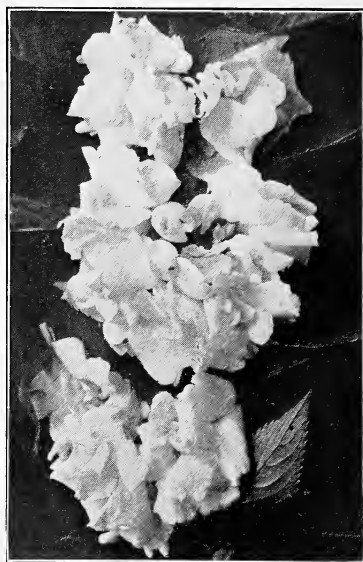
An old favorite garden flower. A half-hardy annual of easiest culture, but loving hot sun, rich soil, and plenty of water. Seed sown in the open ground in May soon produces handsome bushes 1½ feet high with large rose-like, short-stalked flowers nestling among the leaves close to the stems. Transplanting twice or thrice tends to dwarf plants into better shape. In transplanting, allow 12 to 18 inches each way.

- 1100—**Rose.** Pkt. 10c.
 1102—**Yellow.** Pkt. 10c.
 1103—**Red.** Pkt. 10c.
 1104—**Lilac.** Pkt. 10c.
 1106—**Salmon Pink.** Pkt. 10c.
 1108—**Collection** one packet each of the above five colors for 40c.
 1110—**Finest Mixed Balsams**, all colors, ¼ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Bellis (*English Daisy*)

The favorite little pink or white perennial "Button Daisy," hardy if lightly mulched over winter, although new plants each year from seed give best results. We offer you the following colors.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1112— LONGFELLOW. Double pink flowers. Pkt. 10c.
1114— GIANT CRIMSON. Pkt. 10c. | 1116— IMPROVED SNOWBALL , double white, Pkt. 10c.
1101— Mixed Bellis , all colors, ⅓ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c. |
|--|---|



Balsam, an old favorite with wonderful colors.

Brachycome (*Swan River Daisy*)

A free-flowering, dwarf-growing annual 9 inches high. Covered during most of the summer with pretty blue or white flowers. Well suited for edgings, small beds, or pot culture.



Bellis, loved by all, so sweet and delicate.

Climbing Flower Collection for 50 cents

Climbing flowers are very useful in camouflaging some fence or telegraph pole or pile of rocks, and they transform them into very beautiful spots with their attractive foliage or brilliant display of colors. The hardy kinds such as Morning Glories may be planted early in the spring, but the more tender climbers such as Japanese Morning Glories, Moonflowers, etc., should not be planted until the middle of May.

CLIMBING FLOWER COLLECTION FOR 50 CENTS

This collection contains one packet of the following beautiful climbing flowers:

- Canary Bird Vine.
- Morning Glories.
- Cardinal Climbers.
- Dolichos, (Hyacinth Bean)
- Ipomœa
- Ornamental Gourds.

For descriptions of each of these flowers see index in front of catalog.



The Calendula or Marigold is the classic "gold flower" of the ancient Greeks, used at their greatest festivals. But we needn't envy them, for we can have it in our gardens in abundance and in far greater perfection, with no trouble at all.

1122—NIGRA SPECIOSA. A strong grower with flowers of rich reddish-maroon color. See page 3. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

Campanula

(*Bellflower*)

Well known, hardy perennials bearing beautiful bell-shaped flowers.

1124—CARPATICA. Free-flowering hardy perennial, continuing in bloom the whole season; clear blue, especially good for edging. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

1123—PEACH BELLS (*C. persicifolia grandiflora*) Another perennial, hardy growing, 2 to 3 feet, with large, blue, graceful flowers. Pkt. 15c.

1125—CHIMNEY BELLFLOWER (*C. pyramidalis*). A perennial form with erect, tapering spikes of bluish purple bell-shaped flowers. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

Canterbury Bells

(*Campanula Medium*)

A biennial, 1 to 4 feet high, easy of culture in both single and especially interesting double forms.

1132—CALYCANTHEMA. (Cup and saucer Canterbury Bells). The finest type of the old-fashioned garden plant. A fine clear blue; pkt. 15c.

1127—Single Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

1129—Finest Mixed of the "Cup and Saucer" type. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c., pkt. 10c.

1131—Double, Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

Calendula

(*Pot Marigold*)

This, the "Marygold" of Shakespeare's time, is one of the best, showiest, and freest flowering of hardy annuals. It grows about a foot high in any good garden soil, and produces fine effects.

1107—METEOR. Large, double, orange flowers, with broad, creamy-white stripes and light centers. Oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1109—PRINCE OF ORANGE. Color a rich orange cadmium, cream white at base of petals, with a dark eye. Oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1111—ORANGE KING. Large, double blooms of bright orange—red with dark eyes. An extra fine strain, the flowers averaging more than 3 inches across. Oz. 40c., pkt. 10c.

1113—LEMON KING. Large, extremely double flowers of a pleasing, rich, lemon yellow with dark eyes. Oz. 40c., pkt. 10c.

1118—DANIA NEW ORANGE. Splendid new strain, flowers very large and a wonderful orange color. Oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1120—Collection one packet each of the above five colors for 30c.

1115—Mixed Calendula, all colors double sorts. Oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Calliopsis

(*Coreopsis Drummondii*)

A hardy annual of clear, strong yellow reinforced with rich red-maroons and browns. Sow early outdoors and thin or transplant to give plenty of room.

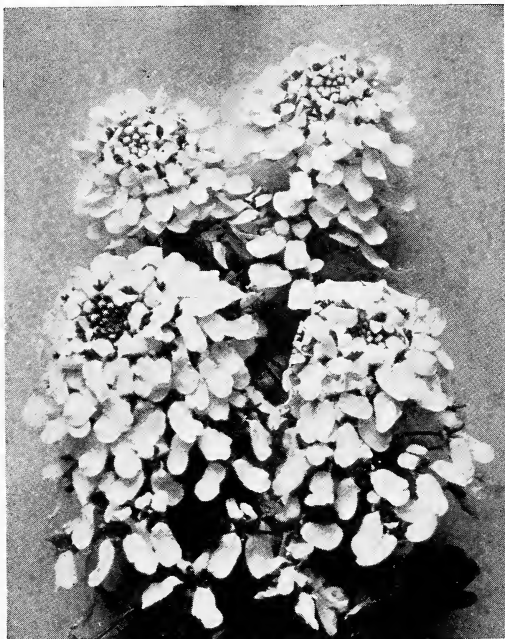
1119—GOLDEN WAVE. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

1121—MIXED CALLIOPSIS. Oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.



There are many yellows in our garden palette but none more glowing, dignified, and thoroughly satisfying than those of *Coreopsis*.

Candytuft



Everyone wants some white in the garden—pure, clean, fragrant, always available—and so we were given Candytuft.

One of the best known and most reliable annuals for edging and indispensable for cutting. Seed sown in April flowers in June; successive sowings should be made. Easy to grow. Be sure it is in your garden.

1141—Improved Empress. A selected strain of pure white. Giant Hyacinth-flowered. Oz. 60c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c., pkt. 10c.

1142—Rose Pink. A lovely shade of rose pink, very effective for bedding. Oz. 60c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c., pkt. 10c.

1144—Lavender. A very delicate shade of blue-lavender. Oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

1143—Mixed Candytuft. All colors. Oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

Perennial Candytuft (*Iberis*)

1145—Sempervirens. Hardy Candytuft. White-blooming, hardy perennial, coming in flower early in the spring; excellent for rockeries; one foot high. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00., pkt. 15c.

Canary Bird Vine (*Tropaeolum Canariense*)

1117—An Excellent rapid growing annual climber with canary colored blossoms. Oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

Carnation (*Giant Marguerite*)

The most popular carnations with the amateur. They begin flowering a few weeks from the time of sowing; large double, beautifully fringed and highly scented flowers; with protection they survive an ordinary winter.

1149—Giant Marguerite. Rose. Pkt. 15c.

1150—Giant Marguerite. White. Pkt. 15c.

1152—Giant Marguerite. Crimson. Pkt. 15c.

1153—Giant Marguerite. Yellow. Pkt. 15c.

1154—Collection of one packet of each of the four above mentioned colors for 40c.

1151—Mixed Giant Marguerites. All colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c., pkt. 15c.

Celosia (*Cockscomb*)

Free-blooming annual, ranging from 9 inches to 2 feet, preferring light, not too rich soil, but plenty of moisture, and useful for both bedding and pot culture.

1155—Empress. Up to 1 foot; large crests of rich crimson. Pkt. 10c.

Celosia Plumosa (*Feathered Cockscomb*)

Chinese Woolflower. (*C. Childsii*). Plants about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high branch freely and produce large, globular flowers.

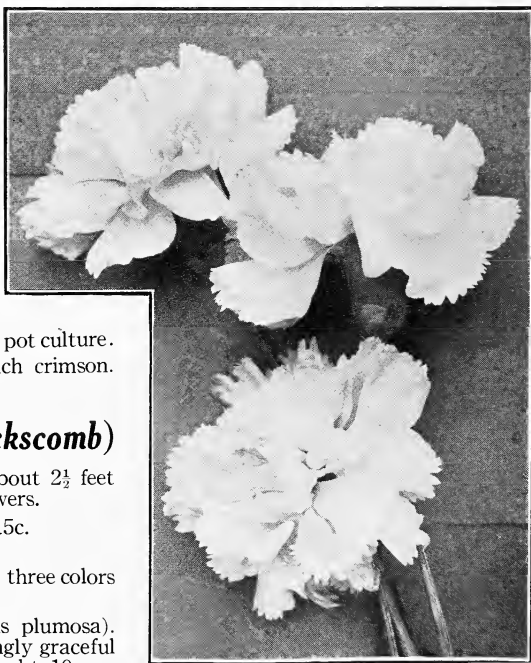
1161—Crimson. Pkt. 15c. **1162—Pink.** Pkt. 15c.

1164—Yellow. Pkt. 15c.

1165—Collection, one packet of each of the above three colors for 35c.

1173—Mixed. Plumed Celosia (*C. pyramidalis plumosa*). Erect, pyramidal plants topped with long, exceedingly graceful silky plumes in brilliant red, yellow, etc. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1163—Mixed. Thompsoni Magnifica. A handsome, selected strain ranging from clear yellow to the deepest blood red. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 15c.



Carnation Marguerite—We live in a world, they say, in which flowers are more numerous and more beautiful than formerly. Look upon this improved strain of the old, familiar Marguerite and you can well believe it.

Seed Service of an Unusual Kind

Centaureas—Cornflowers (*C. Cyanus*)

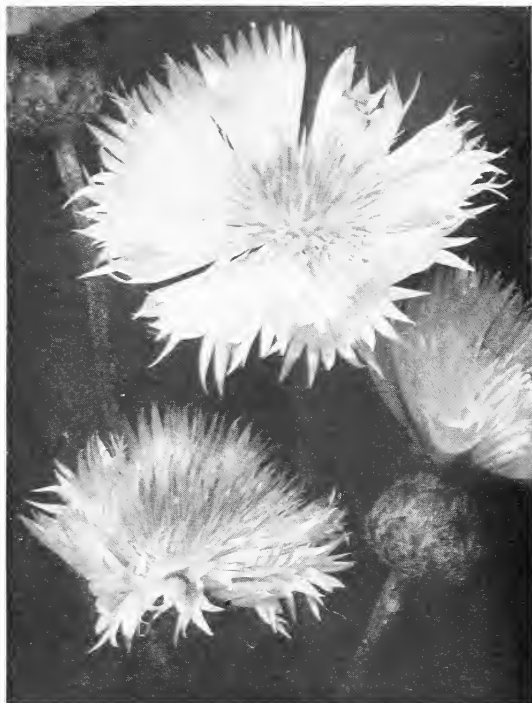
Also called Bachelor's Buttons, Blue Bottle, and Ragged Sailor. Bloom steadily from early summer till frost if kept from seeding; even then will self seed for future seasons. One of the truest blues in the garden; grow and bloom anywhere, and are excellent for cutting. A cluster of the blue sorts combined with yellow Calliopsis, Marigolds, Calendulas, make a beautiful combination.

- 1180—**Single Blue.** A favorite dark blue sort for cutting. Oz. 40c., pkt., 10c.
- 1181—**Mixed.** Blue, white, rose, etc. Oz. 35c., pkt. 10c.
- 1183—**Double Blue.** Wonderful cut flower, used largely by commercial florists. Very double. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt., 15c.
- 1185—**Double, Mixed.** All colors. Oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.
- 1182—**Pink Shades.** Lovely for cutting. All colors of pink. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c., pkt. 15c.
- 1184 **AMERICANA.** Very large cornflower, growing 3 feet high with large flowers of a rosy-lavender color. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c., pkt. 10c.

Sweet Sultans (*Centaurea Imperialis*)

Beautiful sweet-scented flowers, finest of all for cut flowers; will last several days in splendid condition. It is best to sow early in spring.

- 1202—**Rose.** Pkt. 10c.
- 1203—**Lavender.** Pkt. 10c.
- 1204—**White.** Pkt. 10c.
- 1205—**Collection.** One packet each of the above three colors for 25c.
- 1201—**Finest Royal Mixed.** All colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.
- 1191—**SUAEOLENS** (Yellow Sweet Sultan.) Very showy, large, bright yellow flowers; sweetly scented $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.



Giant Sweet Sultan (*Centaurea suaveolens*), of fragile beauty to look at, but long-lasting, fragrant and charming in their many hues.

Chrysanthemums (Annual Varieties)

These are the pretty little daisy-like flowers that are grown for cut flowers. Don't confuse them with the kind that are grown by florists in the greenhouse.

- 1211—**PAINTED DAISIES. Single mixed.** Bright, daisy-like flowers in many combinations of yellow, white, and red. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c., pkt. 10c.
- 1213—**CORONARIUM. Double Mixed.** Vigorous, erect, branching plants, with flowers of white or various good yellows. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c., pkt. 10c.

Shasta Daisy (*Perennial Chrysanthemum*)

- 1221—**SHASTA DAISY HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUM.** Fine strain of this large flower, like a giant single white daisy. With glossy dark foliage; fine in border or for cutting; set plants one foot apart. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 80c., pkt., 15c.

Convolvulus (*Morning Glory*)

Of easiest culture and rapid growth.

- 1231—**CLIMBING MORNING GLORY** (*C. majus* or *Ipomoea purpurea*). Useful, quick-growing climber. All colors and combinations. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c., pkt. 10c.
- DWARF MORNING GLORY** (*C. minor*). Trailing branching plants a foot high, covered throughout the season with funnel-shaped flowers.
- 1235—**TRICOLOR, Mixed.** Color ranges from white to deep purple. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c., pkt. 10c.

Coreopsis (*Lanceolata Grandiflora*)

Hardy, easily grown perennial, producing from June till frost, showy, single bright yellow flowers on long stems—unexcelled as cut flowers.

- 1241—**Mixed COREOPSIS.** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Cosmos (*Extra Early Midsummer Cosmos*)



Cosmos—a wealth of graceful flowers

Vastly improved, this is now a worthy and widely appreciated summer and fall flower. We recommend sowing seed outdoors, in rows, about May first, covering it about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and when the seedlings are 3 inches high, thinning or transplanting so they stand not less than 2 feet apart. Any garden soil will grow good Cosmos, but frequent cultivation is beneficial.

1250—Early Crimson. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1252—Early Pink. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1253—Early White. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1254—Orange Cosmos (*Hybrida Klondyke*). A very choice Cosmos of rich orange color. Large flowered and splendid for cutting. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c., pkt. 10c.

1256—Collection. One pkt. of each of the above four colors for 30c.

1259—Mixed. Extra Early, Colossal, or midsummer Cosmos, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Double Cosmos

So far the growers have not succeeded in making this charming new flower come entirely double from seed. About half the plants will still bear single flowers, but those that come double will delight you as it is a wonderful flower. Don't miss it this year.

- 1245—Double White.** Glistening white 20c. per pkt. }
1247—Double Pink. Beautiful pink 20c. per pkt. } **1246—Collection.** 1 pkt. of each of these 3 colors 50c.
1249—Double Crimson. Rich crimson 20c. per pkt. }
1251—Double Mixed all colors 20c. per pkt.

Cyclamen (*Giant Flowering*)

1271—FINEST MIXED. A beautiful plant for winter and spring flowering in window or greenhouse. Start from seed in August or September, grow on in a cool house and do not let plants suffer a check. Per 100 seeds \$2.00., pkt. 25c.

Cardinal Climber (*Ipomoea Quamoclit*) (*Cypress Vine*)

1463—CARDINAL CLIMBER (*Ipomoea Quamoclit hybrida*). A recently introduced form of one of the most popular of annual climbing plants; 10 to 20 feet; delicate, fern-like foliage and brilliant red flowers of the Morning Glory type but with longer, more slender tubes and flaring petal-tips. Pkt. 15c.

Dahlias (*From Seed*)

(*For Dahlia bulbs see pages 4 and 5*)

It has been said that when the Dahlias bloom they turn a little afternoon garden tea party into "a regal reception." Just now they are enjoying an exceptional era of popularity. Why not start some new kinds from seed and thus secure the finest of blooms together with the joy of achievement and of unexpected results?

1291—GIANT PERFECTION. This strain produces single flowers averaging 6 inches, in a great variety of colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 15c.

1293—DOUBLE CACTUS. A very desirable, popular type; many colors. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 15c.

1295—DOUBLE LARGE FLOWERING. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 15c.

Datura (*Trumpet Flower*)

A quick growing, half-hardy annual of easy culture in garden or greenhouse beds; pots crowd the large root system. Large, showy, fragrant flowers. Height, about 3 feet.

CORNUCOPIA (*Horn of Plenty*). Especially large, often double flowers, white, violet, and carmine.

1301—Finest Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

Seed Service of an Unusual Kind

START seeds in early spring indoors in Seed Flat, transferring them to the open ground in May. After three or four years the bed should be renewed, plants taken out, and the bed heavily manured, and the plants reset, giving each one more room.

They can also be started outdoors in June to flower the next year.

1322—PRIVATE ESTATE. This celebrated seed was gathered from the finest specimens growing on some of the large English estates where they make such a favorite of this beautiful flower. This is one of the finest strains of delphinium ever offered. Plants are strong and vigorous with large flowers on spikes four and five feet tall. Per Packet 50c.

1321—BROMFIELD'S TOWERS. The graceful spikes 2 to 3 feet long and the large flowers mostly in fine shades of light blue. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 15c.

1323—BELLADONNA. (The "Ever-blooming hardy Larkspur"). The loveliest soft, pale blue; if we could have but one plant in our garden it would be one of these! Pkt. 25c.

1325—CHINENSE (Blue Butterfly). A splendid Dwarf Variety that grows about two feet high; a very fine deep blue, easy to grow and most satisfactory flower. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1326—ALBUM CHINENSE. White variety of the above. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

Delphinium

(Hardy Perennial Larkspur)



Delphinium, Monarch of the Garden

Dianthus (Pinks)

A dear old-fashioned "Grandmother's" flower. Sow seed out of doors when all danger of frost is past and in a few weeks you will have a profusion of bloom. Dianthus is one of the most popular flowers and excellent for beds or borders and splendid for cutting.

Annual Dianthus (Pinks)

1335—DOUBLE FRINGED, MIXED (*D. chinensis acinatus*). Very double flowers of many rich hues. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c., pkt. 10c.

1337—DOUBLE CHINA, MIXED. Unexcelled for brilliancy. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1339—ROYAL PINKS (*D. nobilis*). Large, single flowers with deeply cut petals, ranging from white to deep carmine. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

1336—HEDDEWIGI SINGLE MIXED (single Japan Pink). Finest selected, single-flowered. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1338—SALMON QUEEN SINGLE PINK. Lovely salmon color. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

Hardy Garden Pinks

(*Dianthus Plumarius*)

1330—BROMFIELD'S FAVORITE MIXTURE. The finest strain of Hardy Garden Pinks in cultivation. Beautiful mixed colors, large frilled flowers. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

1331—GRASS OR SCOTCH PINK (*D. plumarius*). Fringed blossoms in various colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

Digitalis (Foxglove)

Stately, old-fashioned border plants, 3 to 5 feet high, producing large, brightly colored, drooping, thimble-shaped flowers. The small seed is best started in a seed flat.

GLOXINIAEFLORA. This is a fine strain of Foxglove purpurea, with handsome spotted thimble-shaped flowers on long spikes.

1310—Yellow. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c., pkt. 10c.

1312—Rose. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c., pkt. 10c.

1314—White. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c., pkt. 10c.

1315—Collection. One packet of each of the above colors for 25c.

1311—Mixed. All colors, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1313—MONSTROSA (Mammoth Foxglove) very odd; many colors, long spikes. Surmounted by one enormous flower. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c., pkt. 10c.



Dianthus, with its spicy tang is a permanent source of joy

Dimorphotheca (African Golden-Orange Daisy)

A hardy, showy annual with abundant flowers 2 inches across, the brilliant orange-yellow of the petals contrasting with the dark centers. Sow seed early in a well-prepared but not too rich soil in a sunny place; make rows 1½ feet apart; thin the young plants to stand 10 to 12 inches apart.

1351—AURANTIACA HYBRIDA. Beautiful new hybrids of the African Golden-Orange Daisy; color from purest white to various shades of yellow and orange. ¼ oz. 50c., pkt. 15c.

Dolichos (Hyacinth Bean)

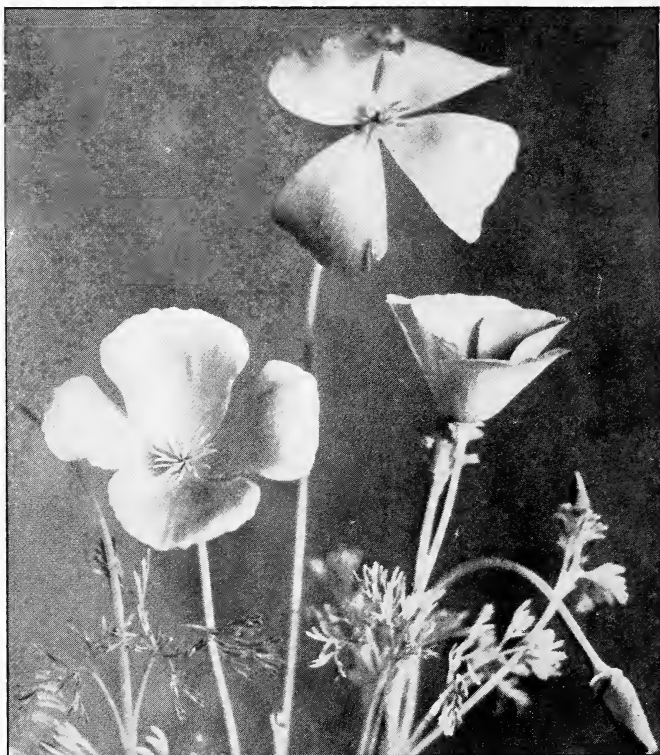
A rapid growing annual climber, free-flowering. Sow the seed in May where they are to remain; grows about 10 ft. high.

1354—Purple. Oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1355—White. Oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1356—Red. Oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1357—Mixed. All colors. Oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.



Eschscholtzia—No, it doesn't pay to try and pick the California Poppies for the house—but, then, they dance together so joyously in their bright yellow gowns with lacy green trimmings, who wants to pick them, anyway?

Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)

This low, spreading, hardy annual is as effective as the common Poppy when massed in the garden, since it blooms over a much longer season, but the delicate yellow and orange flowers do not keep when cut. The fine, lacy foliage has a faint, attractive bluish bloom. Sow seed thickly in rows a foot apart in early spring or late fall and do not attempt to transplant; thin plants to stand 6 to 8 inches apart.

1360—Rich Orange (Calif. Aurantiaca). ½ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

1361—Soft Pink (Caniculata Rosea). ½ oz. 40c., pkt. 10c.

1362—White (Double). ½ oz. 60c., pkt. 10c.

1363—Chrome Queen. New shade of clear yellow. ½ oz. 40c., pkt. 10c.

1364—Crimson Carmine. The best crimson in existence. ½ oz. 60c., pkt. 10c.

1366—Coral Pink (Dainty Queen) on cream ground. ½ oz. 60c., pkt. 10c.

1367—Fringed Yellow. New type with fringed petals. ½ oz., 60c., pkt. 10c.

1368—Orange Scarlet (Mandarin). Inside petals orange, outside scarlet. ½ oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

1369—Rosy pink (Rosy Queen). Delicate Pink. ½ oz., 40c., pkt. 10c.

1370—Collection. One packet of each of the above nine colors for 75c.

1365—Mixed. (Eschscholtzia). All colors. ½ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

We Welcome Suggestions

We will ever be glad to hear from our customers as to how, in their opinions, we may improve this catalog and perfect our aim to render "Seed Service of an Unusual Kind." The most helpful suggestions come to us from friends interested in our work in a disinterested way. May we count you A Friend?

Edward T. Bromfield Seed Co.

Seed Service of an Unusual Kind



Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

ANNUAL VARIETIES

Showy annuals 1½ feet high, with profuse large, brilliantly colored flowers which bloom from early summer until fall. Excellent for beds, borders, and cutting; should be sown where they are to bloom.

1372—Picta. Mixed. Single sorts, excellent colors. ¼ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

1373—The Bride. New double-flowering, creamy white: splendid for cutting. ¼ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

1371—Double-flowering, mixed. A charming, very double strain in a beautiful assortment of colors. ¼ oz. 40c., pkt. 10c.

HARDY PERENNIAL VARIETIES

1381—Grandiflora Superba, Mixed. Splendid crimson and gold combinations in great variety. ¼ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1382—Newest Perennial Varieties. Seed saved from all the best new large-flowering hardy perennials. ¼ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Our Grandmothers copied the Gaillardia in decorating the home-made blankets. It is still called "Blanket Flower."

Ornamental Gourds

Rapid growing annuals, 15 feet high with peculiar shaped fruit. **1394—PIPE OR CALABASH.** Are much used in making pipes; the larger ones form Dippers with long handles. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; ¼ lb. 90c.; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)

The popular pretty, branching, free-flowering plant, easily raised, especially good for cutting and combining with other cut flowers.

1391—ELEGANS ALBA GRANDIFLORA. Improved large flowering pure white form of the annual Baby's Breath. Easy to grow. Several sowings should be made during the season. Oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

1392—ELEGANS PINK (Rosea). A pretty shade of pink form of the above annual. Oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1393—PANICULATA (Hardy Baby's Breath). Splendid hardy perennial; beautiful white, blooms first year if sown early; 2 feet. ¼ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Helichrysum (Straw Flower)

Hardy annuals, 2½ feet high. Best "everlastings." The richly colored double flowers are effective in beds or borders, but are grown especially to be dried and used in baskets and vases in winter. For this, cut them when about one-third open, remove all the leaves, and hang head downward in a dark, dry place until cured.

1402—Fireball. Rich red. ¼ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1403—Golden Ball. Golden yellow. ¼ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1404—Rose Carmine. Rich rosy pink. ¼ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1405—Salmon Pink. Delicate shade of pink. ¼ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1406—Violet. Rich violet-blue. ¼ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1407—Silver Ball. Beautiful white. ¼ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1408—Collection of one packet of each of the above six colors for 50c.

1401—Mixed Straw Flowers. All colors. Oz. 75c., ¼ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Helianthus (Sunflower)

Old fashioned annual with some new and improved kinds.

1397—DOUBLE CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED. The most attractive of the double sorts; the plants often reach 7 feet and the flowers, sometimes 8 to 10 inches across, are very double with long fringed petals. The color is a rich golden yellow, center and all. Oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1395—MINIATURE, Mixed. The plants are branched and spreading, about 3 feet high. Flowers, 3 inches in diameter, of pure golden yellow with black centers. ¼ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

1396—RED SUNFLOWER. Grows to the height of 5 feet; the color varies. Some produce rich red, others tipped with yellow. Oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

HARDY PERENNIAL SUNFLOWERS

1398—Mixed, finest single-flowering hardy perennial sorts. Pkt. 15c.



Straw Flowers endure long after the summer season.

Heliotrope (Cherry Pie)

A half-hardy perennial, flowering throughout the season. Its delightful odor makes it most desirable for bouquets, but it is also a splendid bedding plant and can be trained as a greenhouse climber. Plants started from seed sown indoors will bloom that summer; or sow outdoors in May.

1411—Mammoth. Mixed. Of robust growth, producing large flower heads. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c., pkt. 15c.

Hollyhock

Could you have a little white house with green shutters, a stone wall or picket fence, and not have Hollyhocks?

One of the most majestic of hardy plants, yet perfectly suited to the simplest dooryard or plain, white fence corner. Unequalled for use among shrubbery and as a background for other flowers. Seed sown any time before midsummer will produce strong plants for next year's blooming. The seed offered has been saved from the finest double flowers only, and is sure to produce satisfactory results.

1421—Maroon. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

1423—Bright Rose. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

1427—White. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

1420—Lilac. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

1425—Bright Red. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

1422—Apple Blossom. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

1424—Dark Purple. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

1426—Yellow. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

1428—Collection of one packet of each of the above 8 colors for 65c.

1439—Mixed Double Hollyhocks. All colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c., pkt. 10c.

1429—Double Newport pink. The finest pure pink, double variety, exquisite shade, flowers very double. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c., pkt. 15c.

SINGLE HOLLYHOCKS

1432—Maroon. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1433—Pink. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1434—Red. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1435—White. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1436—Collection of one packet of each of the above four colors for 30c.

1437—Mixed Single Hollyhocks. All colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.



Double Hollyhocks, superb and soul-satisfying in their texture, their pure, rich coloring, and the "stately graciousness" of the plant as a whole.

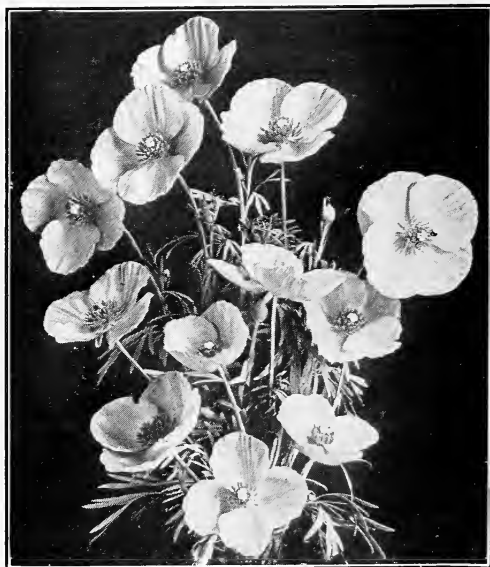
Humulus Japonicus (Japanese Hop)

1447—HUMULUS Japonicus (Japanese Hop). A fast growing annual climber making 10 to 20 feet from May-sown seed, with dense ornamental, deeply lobed foliage of a lively green color. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

1449—H. Japonicus Variegatus. A popular variety of which the foliage is curiously splashed and streaked with white. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c. pkt., 10c.

Hunnemannia (Yellow Tulip Poppy)

1457—FUMARIAEFOLIA. Bushy plants about 2 feet high, with striking, feathery, grayish foliage; hardy annuals in the North becoming tender perennials in warm sections. Plants from seed sown early in May will bloom continuously from mid-July until frost. The best of all Poppies for cutting, the buttercup-yellow, cup-shaped flowers 3 inches across on 10-inch stems, keeping in good condition for several days. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.



Hunnemannia if cut just as the bud opens, will remain in good condition for several days.

Seed Service of an Unusual Kind

Ipomoea (Moonflower or Morning Glory)

Also Cypress Vine. (See Convolvulus). One of the most vigorous of annual, summer-flowering vines, with large, glossy leaves and large flowers of translucent white and various colors. Splendid for covering walls, trellises, arbors, or stumps. Soak seeds in warm water over night or carefully cut through hard, outer coat with sharp knife.

1461—BONA-NOX var. **GRANDIFLORA** also called **I. Noctiflora** (The true Moonflower). Especially vigorous; completely covered with large white, trumpet-shaped blooms open evenings and on cloudy days. Start in seed flat, setting out when frost danger is over. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1467—Imperial Japanese Mixed. Saved from a splendid collection, this seed will give results that we will not attempt to describe. Ounce 30c., pkt. 10c.

1463—I. Quamoclit Hybrida (See Cardinal Climber).

Kochia

1471—TRICHOPHYLLA CHILDSII (Standing or Summer Cypress, Belvedere and, sometimes, Firebush). An easily grown annual, 2 to 3 feet high, which sown thinly in spring forms dense, symmetrical, round or egg-shaped plants of fine, brilliant green foliage. The flowers are inconspicuous, but in the fall the entire bush turns to a glowing red for two or three weeks. Splendid for temporary summer hedges between vegetable and flower gardens, etc. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c., pkt. 10c.

Lantana

1481—A most desirable tender perennial for use both indoors and out. Forms spreading, bushy plants 2 to 3 feet high that bloom all summer and until frost, the Verbena-like flowers being white, orange, rose and other colors. Provide a sunny situation and well-established plants will withstand even severe droughts. When nipped by frost, lift plants, prune back hard, repot, and keep in a moderately cool house (anything above 40 degrees F.) and they will be covered with blooms again in May, after which they can go back in the garden. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Larkspur (Annual)

(For hardy or perennial sorts see Delphinium)

The tall spikes of beautiful, irregular, often long-spurred flowers, are especially valuable for their rare shades of blue and the way in which they maintain their charm. One observant critic says, "When one seed pod stands bare it can be clipped off, and the last new blossom looks as if it were the first." Especially desirable for bedding. Sow outdoors in fall or early spring; transplant $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

1475—Dark Blue. Pkt. 10c.

1478—White. Pkt. 10c.

1476—Steel Blue. Pkt. 10c.

1479—Flesh color. Pkt. 10c.

1474—Newport Pink. Pkt. 10c.

1480—Lilac. Pkt. 10c.

1477—Light Blue. Pkt. 10c.

1482—Dark Rose. Pkt. 10c.

1483—Collection. One packet of each of the above eight colors, 65c.

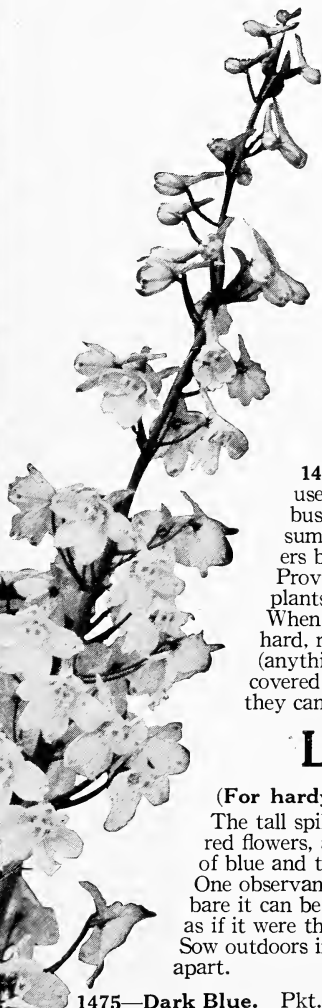
1484—Rosy Scarlet. A new tall, handsome variety, a lovely rosy-scarlet color. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c., pkt. 10c.

1487—Double Dwarf Rocket, Mixed. Fine spikes of double flowers in many shades; one foot high. Oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c., pkt. 10c.

1485—Tall Stock-Flowered, Mixed (*D. consolida* fl. pl.). Double flowers on 15 inch spikes; plants 2 feet high. Colors rose, white, and shades of blue. Oz. 60c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.



Intense, celestial, vivid—these and other adjectives are inadequate to describe the blue of the Larkspur. There's simply nothing left to do but grow it and see for yourself its elusive, inspiring beauty.



Lobelia

1491—CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA. Dwarf, bushy plants thickly covered with star-like flowers of bright blue. Fine for a low edging in a bed or window box. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c. pkt. 10c.

Lupinus (Annual Sorts)

The annual Lupines are easily grown, make excellent border plants 1 to 3 feet high, and are admirable for cutting. The long, loose spikes of pea-like flowers are produced all summer.

1488—Blue. Oz. 40c., pkt. 10c.

1489—Rose. Oz. 40c., pkt. 10c.

1490—White. Oz. 40c., pkt. 10c.

1492—Collection of one packet of each of the above three colors for 25c.

1495—Mixed Colors. Ounce 25c., pkt. 10c.

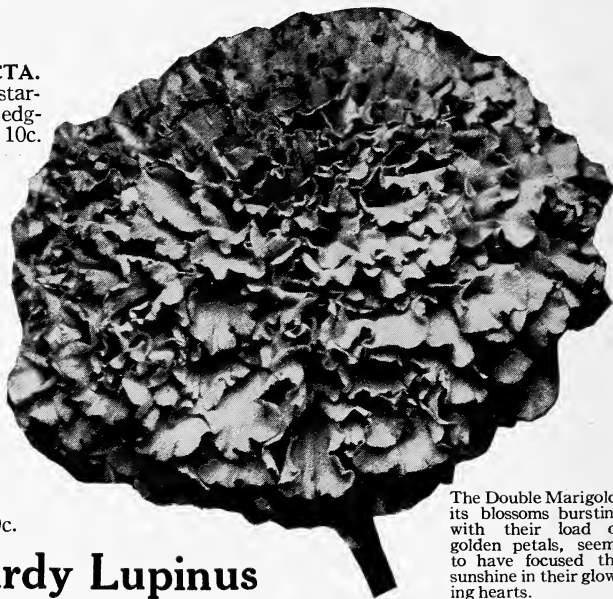
Hardy Lupinus (Polyphyllus Sorts)

1493—Rose. Pkt. 10c.

1494—Blue. Pkt. 10c.

1498—Collection of one packet of each of the four colors for 30c.

1499—Mixed Hardy Lupinus. All colors. Oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.



The Double Marigold, its blossoms bursting with their load of golden petals, seems to have focused the sunshine in their glowing hearts.

Marigolds

Both African and French Marigolds are popular, effective, free-flowering annuals of easy culture, succeeding best in a light soil and sunny exposure. The former have uniformly large, yellow, or orange flowers and are well adapted for large beds or mixed borders; the latter are dwarfer, with beautifully marked blossoms, and better for small beds and pot culture.

1520—GOLD STRIPED. A dwarf, bushy variety, very double, golden yellow striped with rich brownish-red. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c., pkt. 10c.

1519—MIXED DWARF DOUBLE FRENCH MARIGOLDS. Very effective and long flowering. The dense bushes, not over 12 inches high, are unequalled for borders. Mixed colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

1525—FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR (Little Brownie). A dwarf, bushy variety especially desirable for borders. The one-foot plants bear many single, rich golden yellow flowers with a garnet blotch in the center of each petal. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Tall Marigolds

1510—TALL FRENCH DOUBLE MIXED. A splendid mixture of tall double flowers. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c. pkt., 10c.

1512—ORANGE PRINCE (African). A tall variety with large double quilled flowers of a deep golden-orange color. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

1513—LEMON QUEEN. (African). Same as Orange Prince except in color, it is a beautiful lemon yellow. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

1511.—MIXED TALL DOUBLE AFRICAN MARIGOLDS. Furnish, with Zinnias, a mass of glorious summer color, the bold, pompon-like blossoms being firm, rounding, and crowded with ruffled petals. Sow outdoors in May and transplant, leaving at least 18 inches between plants. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.



Do you know the full beauty of these lovely spikes of Lupinus?

Seed Service of an Unusual Kind

Marvel of Peru (*Four o'Clocks*)

1501—MIXED MARVEL OF PERU. Solid colors and combination colors. A half-hardy annual 2½ feet high, easy to grow and much favored for large beds and borders. The Morning Glory like flowers, oddly enough, remain tightly closed until about four o'clock in the afternoon when, opening all together, they transform the plants into a glowing bank of color and fill the air with their delightful fragrance. Sow seed early and thinly in drills where the plants are to bloom. Oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

Mignonette (*Reseda*)

A half-hardy annual about a foot high, with dense, blunt spikes of thickly set florets of demure colors. Much used with other, more pretentious flowers for the sake of its delicate, pleasing odor. Make succession sowings beginning after danger from frost is over until early summer. Provide a cool only moderate rich soil, shade a part of each day and cut spikes before seeds form. Cover seed very lightly or sow broadcast on surface and pat down with hand.

1533—GOLIATH. Of strong, yet compact habit with rich green foliage; produces large trusses of coppery red flowers, surpassing all others in brilliancy, on stiff, erect stems. ¼ oz. 50c., pkt. 15c.

1535—MACHET. Of dwarf, pyramidal form; the numerous flower stalks being of a pleasing gray tone, very fragrant. ¼ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

1531—GOLD MACHET. Similar in form to the last, but flowers of a rich yellow; very sweet. ¼ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Myosotis (*Forget-Me-Not*)

Old-fashioned, but ever a favorite. The dainty pink, blue, and white flowers are particularly pretty in naturalized plantings. Plants do best in a cool, moist situation—even in running water—but can be grown in any bed or border not too dry.

For bloom the first year, sow indoors in February or March and set out as soon as the ground can be worked. Hardy if given slight protection through the winter.

1541—ALPESTRIS Blue.—Plants of compact, bushy habit 6 to 8 inches high, with finely cut foliage. ¼ oz. 40c. pkt. 10c.

1542—ALPESTRIS White. Same as above only white. ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c.

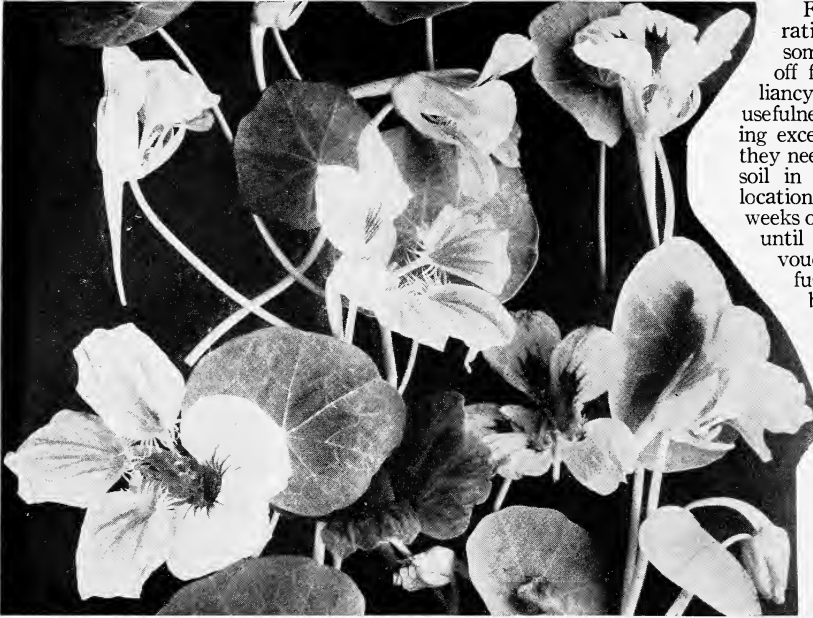
1544—DISSITIFLORA. Dwarf, with large sprays of lovely blue flowers; best for planting among spring-flowering bulbs. Pkt. 15c.

1543—PALUSTRIS SEMPERFLORENS. Plants bloom continuously from May until autumn. Large, clear blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.

NOTE—We appreciate how disappointing it is to purchase a packet of seed, say pink or white, plant them and arrange in a certain spot, where you want only pink or white, and when these plants come into bloom find every other color but what you wanted, but just so long as we do not control nature we cannot be absolutely sure that some few cases may be mixed by the bees or wind, etc., and we only wish that we could promise absolute relief. But all we can do is to use the very utmost care, which we are doing all the time.



Myosotis, so legend tells us, forgot its name and had to go back to Adam, the first gardener, for another. "Forget-me-not," he gently chided—and so it was called ever after.



For ease of culture, duration of bloom (if the blossoms are consistently picked off from day to day), brilliancy of coloring, and general usefulness and excellence, nothing excels the Nasturtiums. All they need is a moderately good soil in a well-drained, sunny location, and from within a few weeks of the time they are sown until hard frost comes they vouchsafe us an endless profusion of their gorgeous blossoms. And besides, for those who like an old-fashioned condiment, there are the piquant, aromatic seed pods to be pickled in vinegar. Low-growing sorts for beds, borders, and foundation plantings, and the climbing type for trellises, and rockeries, and both kinds suitable for use in hanging baskets and window boxes. The varieties offered below were selected, as being the very best and most distinct.

What garden—or, for that matter, what conservatory or veranda box—is complete without the glowing colors and the brilliant contrasts of the Nasturtiums? With its botanic name derived from the fancied resemblance of its leaves and flowers to Greek shields and helmets, it must not be confused with the Nasturtium family which includes the Water Cress and its relations.

Tom Thumb, Dwarf or Bedding Nasturtiums

Price—Any of the following Dwarf kinds. Pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1550— Chameleon. Various colors on one plant. | 1556— Pearl. Creamy white. |
| 1555— Crystal Palace Gem. Yellow, maroon blotched. | 1558— Prince Henry. Cream, spotted red. |
| 1552— Empress of India. Crimson, dark foliage. | 1560— Regelianum. Purplish-crimson. |
| 1557— Golden King. Golden yellow. | 1551— Rose. Soft carmine rose. |
| 1559— King of Tom Thumbs. Dark scarlet. | 1561— Spotted. Golden yellow spotted garnet. |
| 1554— King Theodore. Deep crimson-maroon, dark foliage. | 1553— Vesuvius. Salmony rose, dark foliage. |
| 1562— Collection. One packet of each of the above 12 colors for 50c. | |
| 1563— Mixed Dwarf Nasturtiums. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., 1 lb. \$1.50. | |

Tall or Climbing Nasturtiums

Grows six to ten feet high.

Price—Any of the following tall or climbing Nasturtiums pkt. 5c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1566— Chameleon. Various colors on one plant. | 1572— Rose. Soft carmine rose. |
| 1571— King Theodore. Deep crimson-maroon, dark foliage. | 1573— Scarlet. Bright scarlet. |
| 1567— Pearl. Creamy white. | 1574— Schulzi. Deep scarlet. |
| 1568— Orange. Lovely orange color. | 1577— Shillingi. Yellow, spotted maroon. |
| 1569— Prince Henry. Cream, spotted red. | 1575— Vesuvius. Salmon rose. |
| 1570— Regelianum. Purplish-crimson. | 1576— Butterfly. Sunflower yellow, spotted pink. |
| 1578— Collection, one packet of each of the above 12 climbing kinds for 50c. | |
| 1579— Mixed Tall Nasturtiums. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., 1 lb. \$1.25. | |

Lobb's Climbing Nasturtiums

Very little difference between these and tall nasturtiums. They are rich in red shades, and grow to six to ten feet high.

Price—Any of the following Lobb's Climbing Nasturtiums, pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1580— Black Prince. Dark purple, dark leaved. | 1583— Regina. Light salmon pink. |
| 1581— Giant of Battles. Yellow, spotted red. | 1584— Spit fire. Fiery scarlet. |
| 1582— Golden Queen. Sunflower yellow. | 1586— Brilliant. A fine scarlet. |
| 1587— Collection. One packet of each of the above six Lobb's Climbing for 25c. | |
| 1585— Mixed Lobb's Climbing Nasturtiums. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., 1 lb. \$1.50. | |

Seed Service of an Unusual Kind



To many, Love-in-a-Mist (*Nigella*) is an oddity.

Nigella

A pretty, hardy annual with erect stems and feathery, bright green foliage, from the midst of which large, double blue or white flowers peer as through a veil, or stand forth, carrying wisps of the foliage as if they had thrust their way through it. Easily grown in any soil from seed sown in the fall, or from succession plantings beginning early in the spring. Trim to about 8 inches apart, but do not try to transplant.

1597—Miss Jekyll, Blue. A vigorous variety about 15 inches high, with handsome, deep blue, very double flowers. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

1598—Miss Jekyll, White. Same as above only white.

Nicotiana

Handsome, half-hardy, annual bedding plants belonging to the tobacco family, attaining height of about 3 feet and valuable for their long and free blooming habits. The flowers are salver-shaped, with long, tubular corollas. Sow the fine seeds carefully and thinly outdoors when the ground is warm and moderately dry; or for earlier blooms, start plants in boxes indoors and set outdoors when all danger from frost is past. Allow at least 18 inches between the plants to permit their proper development.

1591—Affinis. Flowers are large, white, and very fragrant, but expand fully only in the morning and evening or on cloudy days. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

1593—Sanderæ, Mixed. Flowers are white, carmine rose, or violet, a little smaller than those of *Affinis* and, unlike them, remain in full bloom throughout the day. Very floriferous. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

Pansies

Pansy seed germinates more readily and the plants grow most vigorously in the cool of early spring. Sow not later than May, therefore, unless you prefer to and can start plants in a cool, somewhat shady spot in late summer, winter them in a coldframe, and set them out in the spring for early blooming. In any case a deeply dug, carefully leveled soil, containing a generous amount of leaf mold to hold the moisture, and well-enriched with decayed cow manure is most satisfactory. Sow the seed in drills, cover lightly, then firm the soil down well.

1601—Bromfield's Exhibition. Our very finest mixture in every respect; a most beautiful collection of colors and markings. Pkt. 50c.

1609—Masterpiece (Frlled Pansies). A remarkable type in which each petal is conspicuously curled or waved. The color range is extensive, but the rich, dark, velvety shades predominate. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00, pkt. 25c.

1621—Cassier's Giant. A splendid mixture of the finest blotched varieties; the flowers are large and of richest coloring. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00, pkt. 25c.

1627—Mme. Perret. A new and beautiful strain of French origin. The large flowers, particularly rich in red and wine shades, are borne very freely on robust plants. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c., pkt. 25c.

1639—Finest Mixed. An excellent collection of beautifully colored sorts. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00, pkt. 10c.

LARGE TRIMARDEAUX PANSIES

1612—Large Royal Purple. Pkt. 15c.

1613—Large Snow White. Pkt. 15c.

1614—Large Yellow (with dark center). Pkt. 15c.

1615—Lord Beaconsfield (deep violet). Pkt. 15c.

1616—Collection of one packet of each of the above four colors for 50c.

1611—Large Mixed Trimardeau. All colors, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c., pkt. 10c.

VIOLAS (Tufted Pansies)

Tufted Pansies are not so large as regular Pansies, but they are wonderful bloomers, clear colors and bloom for a long time. Seed sown in April, produces plants in June.

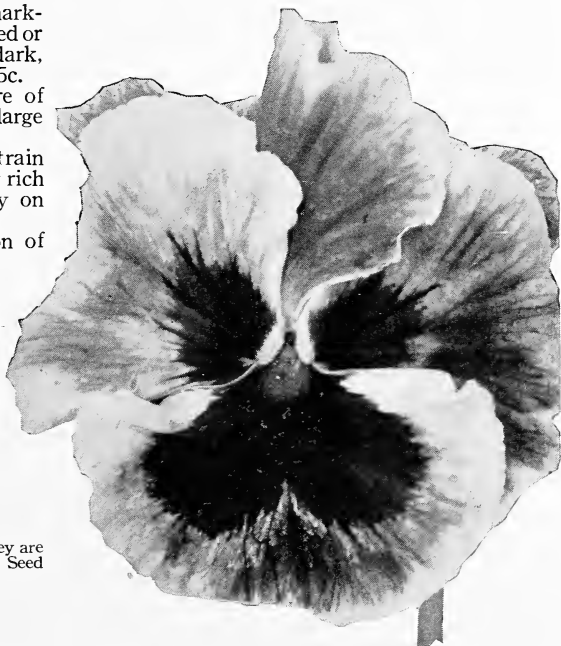
1630—Violet. Pkt. 15c.

1631—Yellow. Pkt. 15c.

1632—White. Pkt. 15c.

1633—Purplish Blue. Pkt. 15c.

1634—Mixed Tufted Pansies. All colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c., pkt. 10c.



The fairies, we are told, once decided to do something to make the world brighter. So they got busy with their brushes and, painting a demure little white flower with the richest colors of earth, sky and all nature, they gave us the Pansy!

Petunias



Marvellous Pink Petunias

Tender perennials (treated as annuals in the North) unsurpassed for massing in beds and along paths and drives. They are also much grown in window boxes, and make excellent winter house plants, whether raised from summer pot-sown seed or lifted, cut back, and potted just before cold weather. Their richness of coloring, duration of bloom, easy culture, and drought-resisting qualities will surely keep them popular. For garden use, sow the exceedingly small seed in an open, warm, sunny place, or indoors in an average temperature of 65 degrees. Firm the soil well, keep it moist, and do not set out the seedlings till all danger from frost is past. Let the plants stand 18 inches to 2 feet apart. They bloom when quite small and continue to do so until cut by frost.

NOTE—The weaker seedlings should be saved, as they produce the finest double or single flowers.

1645—MARVELLOUS DOUBLE. A strain rarely, if ever, equalled and never surpassed in beauty, size, form, and color of flower. Some blooms measure 5 inches across, none less than 3 inches. They are fluted, frilled, ruffled, and pinked, the wide range of colors, including white, pink, violet, mauve, and crimson, solid and shaded, one with another. Per 500 seeds \$1.50, pkt. 50c.

1665—RUFFLED CALIFORNIA GIANTS. A distinct and veritably "elegant" class with large, deeply ruffled single flowers. Pkt. 35c.

1651—HOWARD'S STAR. A very free-flowering single strain. The color effect is that of a white to blush-pink star on a dark red or purple ground. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 15c.

1653—ROSY MORN (Erfordia). A good edging variety, 6 inches high, bushy and free. Flowers of a lovely rose shade with yellowish throat. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c. pkt. 15c.

1659—FINE MIXED. A representative offering of single, many colored varieties. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c., pkt. 10c.

1647—MARVELLOUS PINK PETUNIAS. One of the very finest Petunias grown. Color is a pure flame rose pink, with flowers averaging four inches in diameter. Packet \$1.00.

Phlox (Annual)

This annual is a native of Texas deservedly known as "Texan Pride," as it is one of the most brilliant of garden plants and also one of the easiest to raise from seed. It thrives in any fair soil and seed may be sown outdoors any time after danger from frost is over. Within a few weeks, and until late fall the plants are a mass of bloom.

Drummondii Grandiflora. This is the finest type, bearing the largest flower heads as well as the largest individual blossoms. Of strong, sturdy growth, about 15 inches high.

1677—Snow White. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

1679—Shell Pink. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

1681—Scarlet. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

1670—Rose. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

1671—Yellow. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

1672—Lilac (white center). Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

1673—Collection of one packet of each of the above six colors for 50c.

1675—Mixed PHLOX DRUMMONDI. All colors oz. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c., pkt. 10c.

LARGE FLOWERING DWARF PHLOX

Combines the large flowers and heads of the finest grandifloras with a low, compact growth (about 8 inches). The colors, while not so varied, are very effective.

1692—Rose. Pkt. 15c.

1693—Apricot. Pkt. 15c. **1695—White.** Pkt. 15c.

1694—Scarlet. Pkt. 15c. **1696—Blue.** Pkt. 15c.

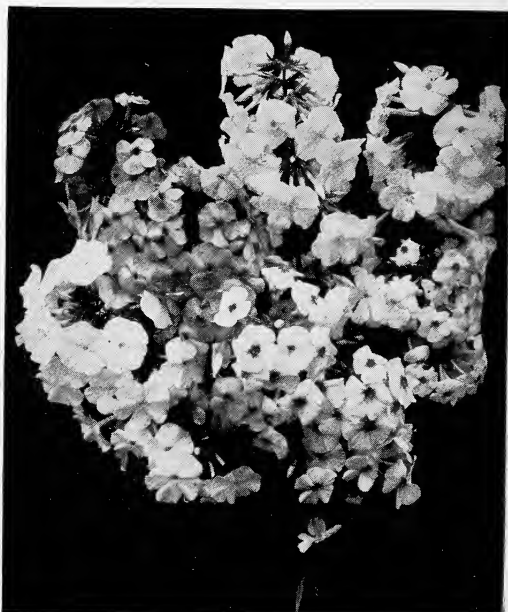
1697—Collection of one packet of each of the above five colors for 50c.

1691—Mixed DWARF PHLOX. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c., pkt. 10c.

PERENNIAL OR HARDY PHLOX

1699—STAR PHLOX (P. cuspidata). Hardy herbaceous perennial; a novel variety of dwarf habit, with pretty, star-shaped flowers. In mixed colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 15c.

1698—Mixed Hardy or Perennial Phlox. Extra choice seed saved from best exhibition varieties. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00, pkt. 15c.



Of white Phlox one has said, "whiter than a wind-blown cloud; whiter than a swan's neck, or sun-dried linen. Gazing at this gracefully shaped and intensely colorless blossom, I am utterly silenced."

Seed Service of an Unusual Kind

Sow annual poppies as early in the spring as possible where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting. They flower profusely all summer, especially if several sowings are made at intervals to keep up a succession of bloom. Both single and double sorts are lovely in beds and borders. Sow seed broadcast on top of soil and pat down with the hand. These are some of the gayest, and the Shirleys the daintiest of summer flowers.

Poppies



Poppy. Brilliant and vivacious, yet the daintiest of summer flowers.

Single Annual Poppies

1711—Bromfield's Superb Shirley. This is a very choice strain of this lovely flower. The color ranges from white to the most delicate shades of pink, rose, and carmine. Many flowers are daintily edged and striped, and some are those wonderful salmony pink shades; in fact there are scarcely any two flowers exactly alike. A magnificent variety growing about 20 inches high. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., oz. 75c.

1713—Admiral. Large, single, white flowers with brilliant scarlet edge around top of petals. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

1712—Danebrog. Very showy—brilliant scarlet with white spot on petals forming a white cross. Oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

1714—King Edward. Gorgeous coloring of deep scarlet; each petal marked with black block against which yellow anthers stand. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

1715—Tulip Poppy. Most brilliant flower, 3 inches across, resembling the Tulip; brilliant scarlet. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1716—The Bride. A wonderful large pure white. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1706—Virginia. Beautifully fringed flowers of pure white edged with soft pink. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1708—Collection of one packet of each of the above seven single colors for 40c.

1707—Single Mixed Annual Kinds. Oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Double Annual Poppies

1720—Mikado. Brilliant scarlet and white. Petals curved like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1721—White Swan. Beautifully fringed and pure white. Oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1722—Shell Pink. Soft, beautiful pink; very popular. Oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1723—Cardinal Dwarf variety, growing about two feet high, with large, globular, fringed flowers of cardinal red. (Carnation-flowered type). Oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

1717—Carnation-Flowered. Fringed, double flowers; mixed colors. Oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

1719—Peony-Flowered. Blooms resemble double Peonies; mixed colors. Oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

Iceland Poppies (*Papaver Nudicaule*)

While these are hardy poppies, they flower the first year from seed.

1710—Sunbeam. This is a new iceland poppy very much improved in length of stem and size of flower. The stem is particularly strong and holds up the heads of the flowers. The colors are striking, varying from yellow through orange to salmon rose. Per Packet 35c.

1725—New Hybrid Iceland. Striking colors varying from sulphur yellow through orange to chamois and salmon rose. Pkt. 15c.

Hardy Oriental Poppies

Hardy perennials, but should be sown early like annual sorts. The plants die down during July and August, appearing again when the weather gets cool.

1731—Orientale. (Large Oriental Poppy). Summer flowering and hardy, producing numerous leafy stems $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with large, papery, deep crimson flowers with a conspicuous black blotch on each petal. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c., pkt. 10c.

1732—Salmon Pink (Princess Victoria Louise). A bright, lovely color, hardy perennial. Pkt. 15c.

1734—Orange-Scarlet (Rembrandt). Magnificent orange scarlet; a most gorgeous color. Pkt. 15c.

1735—Deep Crimson (Bracteatum). Hardy perennial poppy; enormous flowers of a deep crimson color. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c., pkt. 10c.

1733—Oriental Hybrids, Mixed. Saved from a large number of named sorts. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 15c.

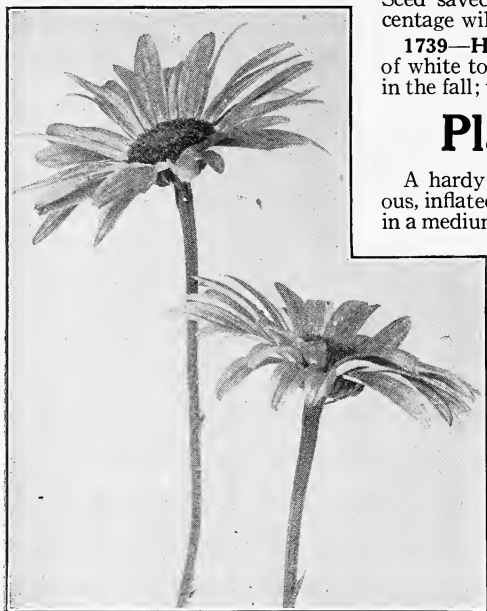
Portulaca (Sun Plant)

An easily grown, summer blooming annual, preferring a rich, light loam and luxuriating in a hot, sunny location. Of low, trailing habit with fleshy, pinkish stems and small leaves and bright flowers on short, upright stalks.

1745—Single Mixed. Dainty flowers in all colors. Oz. 60c., pkt. 10c.

1747—Double Mixed. Brilliant colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c., pkt. 10c.

Pyrethrum



Pyrethrum—beautiful and precious in its own right

The well known flower so much used for borders and bedding.

1738—Hybridum Finest Double Mixed. Very choice strain. Seed saved from extra choice double flowers. Only a small percentage will come double the first year; hardy perennial. Pkt. 25c.

1739—Hybridum Hardy Perennial. Large Daisy-like flowers of white to deep red with yellow centers; blooms in May and again in the fall; very long-lasting cut flower. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c., pkt. 10c.

Platycodon (Japanese Bellflower)

A hardy perennial, 1 to 2 feet high, producing all summer curious, inflated buds and showy, bell-shaped flowers. Easily raised in a medium sandy, well drained loam from spring-sown seed. Keep the slender stems tied up, and to avoid injuring the crowns let the plants die down completely in the fall.

1741—Grandiflorum. Large steel blue flowers. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c., pkt. 10c.

Ricinus (Castor Bean)

A stalwart, majestic half-hardy annual with immense leaves of glossy green, brown, or metallic hues.

1751—Zanzibariensis. An especially large growing variety of surpassing beauty. Mixed. Oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

Rudbeckia (Corn Flower)

1753—Bicolor Superba. Splendid annual variety growing about 2 feet high. The center is brown and the petals golden yellow with large brown spots at the base. Pkt. 10c.

Salpiglossis (Painted Tongue)

A favorite annual, partly because of its easy culture, but mainly for its beautiful, almost orchid-like flowers produced from early summer to frost. Seed should be sown early in spring in a hotbed or seed flat, and transplanted after all danger of frost is past.

1760—Crimson. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c., pkt. 10c.

1762—Primrose. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c., pkt. 10c.

1764—Purple and Gold. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c., pkt. 10c.

1765—Rose and Gold. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c., pkt. 10c.

1766—White and Gold. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c., pkt. 10c.

1767—Scarlet and Gold. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c. pkt. 10c.

1768—Collection of one packet of each of the above colors for 50c.

1761—Finest Mixed Salpiglossis. All colors. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c., 1 oz. \$1.25.

Salvia Splendens

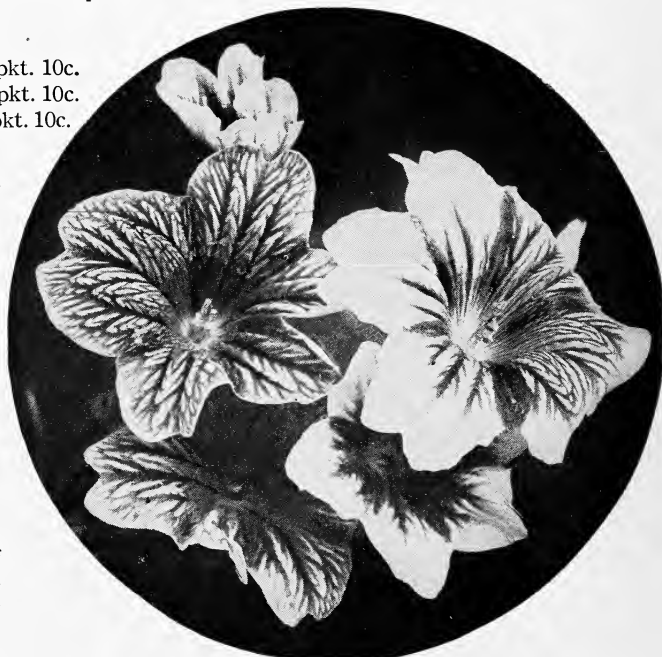
Long a favorite annual for bedding and for conservatory decoration, the long, upright spikes of strong red flowers attracting immediate attention. Flowers from July till frost.

1771—"Bonfire." One of the finest, 2 feet high and 2 feet through. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c., pkt. 10c.

1773—Zurich. A splendid dwarf variety, especially valuable in that it flowers early. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c., pkt. 20c.

1775—America or Globe of Fire. The freest bloomer. Pkt. 25c.

1779—Farinacea. A perennial, but best handled as an annual. Fine light blue flowers. Pkt. 10c.



There is something absolutely "different" about the Salpiglossis. Its bizarre colors, its peculiar, veined markings, its whole form and texture make it unique—and therefore doubly prized in the garden.

Seed Service of an Unusual Kind

Scabiosa (*Mourning Bride*, or *Pin-Cushion Flower*)

Another of the "old reliables." Seed of the annual sorts can be sown as soon as danger from frost is past. Growing about 2½ feet high, they come into bloom early in July and remain so till hard frosts. The exquisitely shaded flowers on long stems keep in perfect condition, when cut, for several days.

ANNUAL LARGE FLOWERING

- 1791—**Azure Fairy.** A clear lavender-blue. ¼ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.
 1790—**Cherry Red.** Beautiful bright red. ¼ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.
 1792—**Lilac and White.** Lovely combination. ¼ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.
 1793—**Flesh Color.** Delicate shade. ¼ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.
 1794—**White.** Pure white. ¼ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.
 1795—**Carmine Pink.** Rosy pink. ¼ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.
 1796—**Lilac.** Dark purple. ¼ oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.
 1798—**Collection** of one packet of each of the above seven colors for 50c.
 1797—**Mixed Scabiosa.** Large flowering sorts. All colors. Oz. 60c., ¼ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

HARDY PERENNIAL SCABIOSA

1799—**Scabiosa Caucasica** (Blue Bonnet). A hardy perennial, extremely handsome and especially good for cutting; flowers a soft lavender-blue. ¼ oz. 40c., pkt. 15c.



The brighter hues of the Mourning Bride (Scabiosa) belie its name, while the darker, richer colors are splendid in their depth and mystery—outdoors and inside, too.

Schizanthus (*Butterfly Flower*)

One of the airiest, daintiest flowers imaginable, especially good for bordering beds of taller, heavier sorts.

1911—**Dwarf Large-Flowered.** A new variety forming compact, pyramidal plants a foot high covered with large, orchid-like flowers in a bewildering range of colors. ¼ oz. 50c., pkt. 15c.

Stocks

Annuals and general favorites for bedding, for pot growth, and for cutting. Flowers are delightfully fragrant.

TEN WEEKS STOCKS LARGE FLOWERING

The best for bedding or summer blooming; grows about 8 inches high.

- 1920—**Pink.** Pkt. 10c. 1924—**Yellow.** Pkt. 10c.
 1922—**Light Blue.** Pkt. 10c. 1925—**White.** Pkt. 10c.
 1923—**Red.** Pkt. 10c. 1926—**Purple.** Pkt. 10c.
 1927—**Collection** of one packet of each of the above six colors for 50c.
 1921—**Mixed Ten Weeks Stocks.** All colors. ¼ oz. 75c., pkt. 10c.

CUT-AND-COME-AGAIN STOCKS

Splendid bloomers; seed sown in March or April flowers in July. Especially good in September and October when other flowers are scarce. Beautiful double fragrant flowers.

- 1930—**White.** Pkt. 15c. 1933—**Yellow.** Pkt. 15c.
 1931—**Rose.** Pkt. 15c. 1934—**Red.** Pkt. 15c.
 1932—**Dark Blue.** Pkt. 15c. 1935—**Lilac.** Pkt. 15c.
 1936—**Collection** of one packet of each of the above colors for 60c.
 1929—**Mixed Cut-and-Come-Again Stocks.** ¼ oz. 75c., pkt. 15c.



Stocks old fashioned? Yes, but just as beautiful as ever



Stokesia (Cornflower Aster)

1937—**Cyanea.**

Beautiful hardy perennial, growing about 24 inches high, bearing numerous handsome blue cornflower-like blossoms.

Blooms from July to frost, splendid for cutting. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

1938—**Alba (White).** Same as Cyanea only white. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

1939—**Mixed Stokesia.** All colors. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.

Verbenas

Although usually treated as an annual, this well-known plant is really a half-hardy perennial. Its low (about 1 foot), half-reclining habit of growth makes it very desirable for massing in beds and for borders and window boxes. Clusters, 2 to 3 inches across, of showy flowers are borne throughout a long season until frost, their texture and long stems making them valuable for bouquets and table decorations. There is a wide range of colors and combinations running from pure white to deep purple.

1955—**Pink.** Pkt. 10c. 1951—**Scarlet.** Pkt. 10c.

1952—**Blue.** Pkt. 10c. 1953—**White.** Pkt. 10c.

1954—**Collection** of one packet of each of the above four colors for 30c.

1957—**Mixed Verbenas.** All colors. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

1950—**Helen Willmott**—New beautiful. Salmon rose with white eye; very large and an excellent new variety. Pkt. 20c., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

Vinca (Periwinkle)

A tender perennial, about 15 inches high, blooming the first season and making attractive, bushy plants with glossy foliage and abundant, round white rose and white crimson-eyed single flowers. If started early under glass and transplanted to a warm, sheltered situation, they will bloom in summer and autumn and may then (before frost) be potted for the house. The plants require no trimming. They begin blooming in August from seeds sown in the garden in May, and continue to bloom until frost. They may also be kept in bloom during the winter, if judiciously watered and fertilized. As a cut flower, Vincas have no equal since every bud opens when placed in water.

1963—**Rosea.** Rose, with dark eye. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

1964—**Alba.** White, crimson eye. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

1965—**Mixed Vinca.** All colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

Wallflower

A half-hardy, spring-blooming perennial. Lift the clumps in the fall, protect them in a coldframe over winter, and plant them in April.

1973—**Annual Wallflower.** Early Paris Market. Very early variety; if seed is sown in March will bloom in July. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c., pkt. 10c.

1971—**Single, Mixed.** The earliest to bloom. Started indoors in February, they will start to bloom in August. All colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

1972—**Double, Finest Mixed.** Pkt. 15c.

Sweet William (Dianthus barbatus)

Nobody's grandmother ever had a garden lacking this! We may prosaically call it "a hardy, easily grown, free flowering, slightly sweet scented perennial. 1 to 1½ feet tall, but that sounds much too stupid to describe the clumps of pink-and-red-and-white calico blossoms which ought to nestle at the foot of your foxgloves in June. Although a perennial, it is best to start new, vigorous plants from seed every year or two, as the foliage gets ragged and shabby after the first season. Sow outdoors very early in the spring, (or even the previous fall) in rows a foot apart; cover one fourth inch deep with fine soil and press down firmly. When 2 inches high, thin to 6 inches apart. In northern gardens, mulch over winter.

1940—**Diadem.** Crimson, with large white eye. Pkt. 15c.

1941—**Pink Beauty.** Improved deep pink. Pkt. 15c.

1942—**Scarlet Beauty.** Rich deep scarlet. Pkt. 15c.

1943—**White.** Pure white. Pkt. 15c.

1944—**Collection** of one packet of each of the above 4 colors for 15c.

1945—**Single, Fine Mixed.** This mixture will be found especially comprehensive and satisfactory. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

1947—**Double, Mixed.** Handsome double flowers in a great variety of shades. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c., pkt. 10c.

1946—**Special Annual Mixed.** A new class. Grows 9 inches high; good size flowers. Seed sown in March will bloom same year. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

Seed Service of an Unusual Kind

Bromfield's Superb Sweet Peas

Spencer or Orchid-flowered

A supreme and recent development in horticultural fields. The flowers, borne three or four on each long, strong stem, are made up of huge, delicate petals, beautifully waved and fluted.

1811—Blue Monarch. The finest dark blue.

1813—Wedgewood. A lovely light blue.

1817—King White. The best to date.

1819—Mrs. Cuthbertson. A splendid combination of white wings and rose-pink standard.

1825—Dobbie's Cream.—Delicate, light primrose.

1827—Margaret Atlee. Rich, glowing pink on a cream ground, the standards suffused with soft salmon.

1829—Elfrida Pearson. The height of beauty in blush pink.

1831—Lady Evelyn Eyre. Blush pink on a white ground.

1841—Sincerity. A rich, deep cerise.

1845—Illuminator. A glowing cerise salmon in the main, but suffused with bright orange that glistens in sunlight and shades into scarlet under artificial light.

1849—Florence Nightingale. A soft, clear lavender enriched with a faint touch of rose pink.

1855—Royal Purple. The best of this regal shade. Flowers grow even darker as they develop.

1812—Collection of one packet of each of the above 12 Spencer Sweet Peas for \$1.00.

Prices. Any of the above Spencer Sweet Peas, pkt. 10c., oz., 40c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20, lb. \$4.00.

1812—Hawlmarmk Pink. Undoubtedly the finest clear salmon pink Sweet Pea of its class, large flowers gracefully waved of a beautiful salmon pink, the wings are almost rose pink. Packet 25c., ounce 75c.

1814—Mrs. Tom Jones. The best blue Sweet Pea to date, large flowers waved and gracefully carry four blooms to a stalk, a wonderful Delphinium blue. Packet 25c., ounce 75c.

1875—BROMFIELD'S MIXED SPENCERS OR ORCHID-FLOWERED SWEET PEAS.—This mixture is the highest achievement in Sweet Peas and is made up of the finest named varieties which will give you a well balanced range of color. Pkt. 10c., oz. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., lb. \$2.75.

Early Flowering Spencer

These offer special advantages under three sets of conditions, viz., in the greenhouse for winter flowers; in warm localities where the standard summer-flowering sorts do not attain their highest perfection; and in northern sections where blooms are wanted a little earlier than they can provide them.

1887—Yarrowa. A pure white.

1889—Snowstorm. Larger flowered than above.

1891—Rose Beauty. A true rose of richest hues.

1893—Liberty. The best bright crimson-scarlet.

1895—Mrs. Skach. An extra fine, rich pink.

1897—Lavender King. A true lavender.

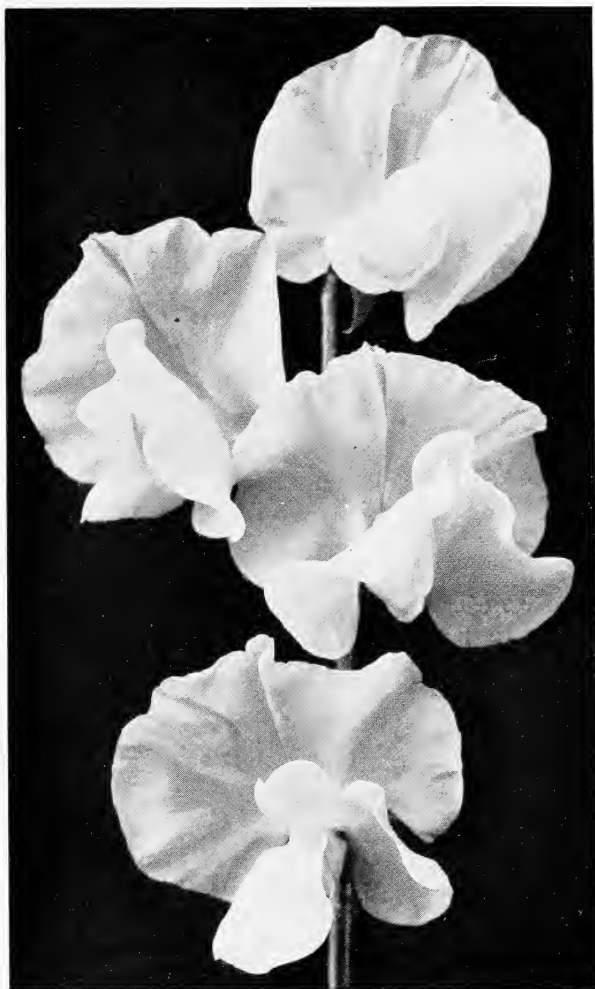
1899—Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c., oz. 75c.

SWEET PEA COLLECTIONS

9000—Collection for 50c. One packet each of the following six colors of Spencer or Orchid Flowering. White, Pink, Blue, Cerise, Purple, and Pink and White.

9001—Collection for \$1.00. 15 pkts. of the newest of varieties of the most harmonious colors.

9002—Collection for \$2.00. This collection contains 28 packets of the best Spencer Varieties. A most complete assortment as to color and shades.



An almost life-size portrait of King White Spencer, we say "almost," because a perfect flower averages nearly 3 inches in diameter. Ineffably fragrant, exquisitely delicate, transcendently beautiful in its many shades. Sweet Peas are one of the most precious treasures of the garden.



Zinnias (*Youth and Old Age*)

The new Zinnia is a great favorite. It has been developed and improved from the old-time annuals until now with its lovely colorings and lasting qualities it is the most satisfactory of annuals. Seed can be started in a seed flat or hotbed and transplanted for early blooms or sown in the open after the ground becomes warm. Zinnias will bloom from early summer until frost. The varieties offered below are the finest that are grown.

Bromfield's Improved Dwarf Double Zinnias

Best for general use; compact plants about 2 feet high, bearing beautiful, large double flowers in clear colors. Try the salmon rose color and you will never be without Zinnias in your garden.

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|--|---|
| 1991— Salmon Rose. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c. | 1992— Dark Scarlet. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c. |
| 1995— White. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c. | 1994— Golden Yellow. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c. |
| 1993— Bright Scarlet. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c. | 1996— Canary Yellow. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c., pkt. 10c. |
| 1990— Collection of one packet of each of the above six colors for 40c. | |
| 1997— Mixed Dwarf Double Zinnias. All colors. Pkt. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c., oz. 60c. | |

Bromfield's Giant Double Zinnias

This is a special strain of large flowering Zinnia; grows about 3 feet high with flowers from 4 to 5 inches across of the most beautiful shades.

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|--|---|
| 1980— Giant Pink. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 15c. | 1982— Giant Purple. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 15c. |
| 1983— Giant White. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 15c. | 1985— Giant Golden Yellow. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 15c. |
| 1981— Giant Scarlet. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 15c. | 1987— Giant Crimson. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c., pkt. 15c. |
| 1984— Collection of one packet of each of the above six colors for 75c. | |
| 1989— Mixed Giant Zinnias. All colors. Pkt. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c., oz. \$1.25. | |

New Double Dahlia Flowering Zinnias

1999—**Dahlia Flowering Zinnia.** A new development in Zinnia. Beautiful large flowers that look like a decorative Dahlia; a wonderful range of beautiful colors. Pkt. 20c., 3 pkts. for 50c.



Bromfield's Gladioli

GREAT interest has developed in Gladioli in the past few years. They have come into their own, and their popularity is sure to continue and increase as they are easy to grow; a most attractive and useful flower, either for planting in clumps or masses in beds, with perennials or annuals or as a cut flower. They are splendid keepers; plant bulbs after trees are out in leaf.

America—A lovely lavender-pink, large flowers borne on strong spikes, one of the most popular gladioli. 3 for 25c.; 12 for 85c.; 25 for \$1.60 postpaid.

Attraction—Beautiful rich crimson and white, a most attractive color. 3 for 40c.; 12 for \$1.50; 25 for \$2.90 postpaid.

Fire King—Wonderful fire scarlet color. Long, graceful spikes. 3 for 40c., 12 for \$1.50, 25 for \$2.90 postpaid.

Halley—A most gorgeous salmon-pink, with a touch of white in the center; a very early bloomer. 3 for 30c., 12 for \$1.00, 25 for \$1.75 postpaid.

Niagara—Delightful cream shade with a touch of rose carmine in the center. 3 for 50c., 12 for \$1.85, 25 for \$3.60 postpaid.

Snow King—White and remains white in all kinds of weather. 3 for 30c., 12 for \$1.00, 25 for \$1.75 postpaid.

Gladioli Collection of one of each of the above beautiful Gladioli 6 bulbs for 65c postpaid.

BROMFIELD'S POPULAR COLLECTION

This is the finest mixture of Gladioli on the market. It includes some of the very choicest kinds and takes in about every color. 12 bulbs for 65c., 25 bulbs for \$1.15, 50 bulbs for \$2.10, 100 bulbs for \$4.00 postpaid. By express at purchaser's expense, 100 bulbs \$3.50, 1000 bulbs \$28.00.

PRIMULINUS HYBRIDS MIXED

This class of Gladioli has just recently become very popular and they deserve every word of praise we can give them. They are graceful, easy to grow. Moderate in price and artistic in colors.

No finer flower ever graced the garden than our modern Gladioli. Those offered by us will measure up to highest standards.

All shades of orange and yellow, some pink and cream, but all delicate light colors, the last word in dainty table decorations. 3 for 20c., 12 bulbs 75c., 25 bulbs for \$1.35, 50 bulbs for \$2.65, 100 bulbs for \$5.00 postpaid. By express at purchaser's expense, 100 bulbs for \$4.75, 1000 bulbs \$43.00.

Cannas

Are one of the most popular summer blooming plants, and do well in all sections of the country. They need a good amount of fertilizer and should be watered in dry weather; plant 2 feet apart.

Wintzer's Colossal. Without doubt the largest flowered Canna to date. Strikingly vivid scarlet that retains its brilliancy. Blooms average 8 inches across and grows to a height of 5 feet. 25c. each, 3 for 65c., 6 for \$1.20, 12 for \$2.25, 25 for \$4.00 postpaid.

Pink—City of Portland, one of the most beautiful pink Cannas. A splendid bedding variety. Green foliage, grows 3 feet high. 25c. each, 3 for 65c., 6 for \$1.20, 12 for \$2.25, 25 for \$4.00 postpaid.

Yellow—Goldbird, vigorous plant with soft buttercup yellow flowers. 25c. each, 3 for 65c., 6 for \$1.20, 12 for \$2.25, 25 for \$4.00 postpaid.

Red—Fire Bird. By all means the best red flowered green leaved Canna. 30c. each, 3 for 75c., 6 for \$1.45, 12 for \$2.80, 25 for \$5.50.

Orange Scarlet—King Humbert. This is a wonderful Italian Canna, with highest type flower of brilliant orange scarlet, with bright red markings, with the finest bronze foliage. 25c. each, 3 for 65c., 6 for \$1.20, 12 for \$2.25, 25 for \$4.00 postpaid.

White—Petofi. A lovely white, showing very faint pink dots, grows 3 feet high. 25c. each, 3 for 65c., 6 for \$1.20, 12 for \$2.25, 25 for \$4.00.

Variegated—The Gem. Deep cream or straw yellow dotted and spotted with pale carmine. 15c. each, 3 for 40c., 6 for 75c., 12 for \$1.40, 25 for \$2.50.



Edward T. Bromfield Seed Co.
GARDEN CITY ~ NEW YORK